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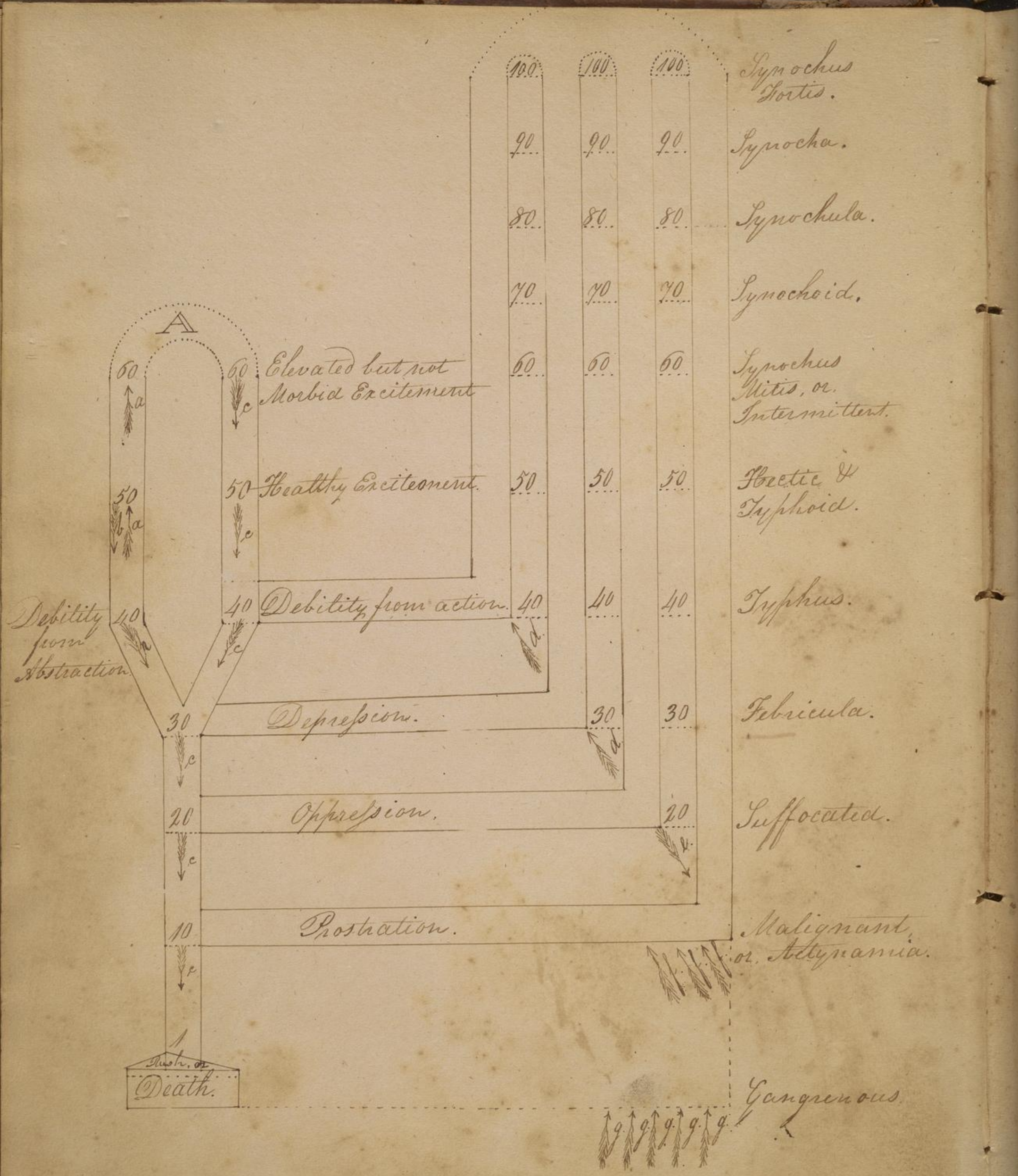
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Synochus Sortis.
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Synochoid.
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Elevated but not Morbid Excitement
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Synochus Mitis, or Intermittent.
50
50
Healthy Excitement.
50
50
50
Hectic & Typhoid.
Debility from Abstraction
40
40
Debility from action.
40
40
40
Typhus.
30
Depression.
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30
Febricula.
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Oppression.
20
Suffocated.
10
Prostration.
Malignant, or Adynamia.
1
Death.
Gangrenous.

References.

A Table of remote, predisposing, exciting & proximate causes of Ordinary Fevers.

The straight lines A denotes the bloodvessels.

The arrows b.b. denote the abstraction of the stimuli and the reduction of the system, thereby the debility of abstraction.

The arrows a.a. denote the action of those stimuli which induce elevated excitement.

The arrows c.c.c.c.c.c.c. denote the action of stimuli in producing according to their force, the debility of action, depression, prostration & death.

The arrows d.d. denote the instants which by acting on the excitability of the bloodvessels, suddenly accumulates by the reduction of their excitement in due force.

The arrow e. denote the abstraction of stimuli in order to favour the system's rising into obvious & sensible fever.

The arrows f.f.f. denote the necessity of powerful stimuli to elicit the bloodvessels from their prostrated state.

The arrows g.g.g.g.g. denote the necessity of still more powerful stimuli to raise the bloodvessels above the point of prostration.

The curved lines denote the convulsive or irregular action of the bloodvessels in fever with the relative force of the twelve primary forms of fever to each other & to the healthy action in the bloodvessels.

These relations are expressed by numbers ascending from 50 to 100, & descending from 50 to one.

Therapeutics.

We come now to apply our principles taught in Physiology & Pathology, to our Therapeutics. It is that branch of Medicine which teaches us the cure of disease, from a knowledge of all its causes. This is the most important branch of Medicine. A knowledge of all its branches is necessary to constitute a physician, & the man who neglects any one of them cannot be called a complete physician. The science of medicine ~~of xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ may be compared to an arch it does not rest upon any one part, but upon all the whole materials which compose it. It has improved very much since it has become a science.

In treating upon this subject, I shall consider disease only in its unit state. All the medicines given, are to act by impression. Are impressions always connected with sensation? Answer no! Does the stimulus or impression induce sensation only on the part where the stimulus is applied? Answer no. All sensations are in proportion to the sensibility of the part on which they are applied, & in a certain degree from the situation of the part. A number of impressions made upon a part, leaves a sensation which

which is a compound of them all. Certain sensations continue for some time after the impressions are made. Certain impressions are so great as to destroy all sensibility. One ounce of Arsenic will not cause vomiting, because it destroys the tone of the stomach.

A feeble impression often chases away a painful & strong impression; the system being worn down by a strong impression, if a feble impression be made upon it, it suddenly excites the system, & thus drives away the strong impression. For instance if a person has a grumbling toothache, the sudden and unexpected sight of a friend will often chase it away entirely. Sensations are renewable by imagination & memory. Sensations are influenced by habit. certain sensations originally painful, become pleasant by habit. Certain sensations originally pleasant, become painful by repetition. Some are entirely destroyed by repetition. Some are influenced by a difference in age. Having repeated the laws of sensations, we now proceed to the treatment of diseases. But let us first enquire into the abilities of Nature in curing diseases.

Whole volumes have been written upon the supposed powers of the vis medicatrix naturæ in the cure of diseases. By nature in the present case

sent case I understand nothing but physical necessity. This at once excludes every thing like intelligence from her operations. In order to place this subject in a proper light, I shall enumerate some of the diseases in which nature is present.

1. There are cases in which nature is successful in curing diseases. In fevers, she deprives us of our appetite for animal food, & imparts to us a desire for cool air & cold water. In hemorrhages she produces a faintness, which occasions a coagulum in the open vessels, & of course stops the passage of the blood. In wounds of the flesh & bones, she discharges foreign matter by exciting an inflammation & supplies the waste of both with new flesh & bone.

2. There are cases in which nature is too weak & feeble to do service, as in malignant & chronic fevers. What does nature do in a malignat fever?

3. There are cases in which nature is too strong, as in the cholera morbus & dysentery.

4. There are cases in which nature is idle, as in gout, cancer, epilepsy, mania, venereal &c.

5. There are cases in which she does mischief. She wastes herself with an unnecessary fever in Dropsy & consumption. She throws effusions on the brain & lungs in apoplexy & peripneumonia

notha

natha. She creates more blood in the system after amputating a limb than is necessary.
6. There are cases in which she refuses her aid as in aneurism, scirrhus, & stone in the bladder.
7. There are cases where the pain is not proportioned to the danger, as in tetanus, consumption & dropsy of the head.
8. There are cases where the pain is overproportioned to the danger, as in paronychia & toothach.
9. She is weak in the diseases of domestic animals, for in them death & disease are nearly connected. The feeble operations of nature in the cure of diseases, accord with the feeble efforts of moral instinct.

I am not the first that opposed the operations of nature, in the cure of diseases. Sydenham, Meade, & others, who long ago opposed to her. In short in all violent diseases, nature acts like a drunken man reeling to & fro, staggering, & finally falls. My advice to you when called to a patient labouring under a violent disease, to serve nature as you would a surly dog, "turn her out of the room, & shut the door against her."

In the treatment & cure of Epidemics if the bowels are affected, purges should be given

given; if attended with hemorrhage, bloodletting; if sweats, sudorifics; if sore throat & cough, mercury should be given, to excite a salivation. The tendencies of nature should be observed; if her efforts are too feeble they should be assisted. A single outlet in violent diseases should never be depended upon, (altho' it may be sufficient in few diseases) yet every avenue & outlet in violent diseases should be opened. There are some diseases which should not be cured. It is always dangerous to cure eruptions on the heads of Children without a substitute. The bloody piles should not be cured without substituting a vicarious discharge. Intermittens should not be cured when they succeed Palsy & Mania. Rheumatism should not be cured when it succeeds Mania. Dr. Morris had a daughter who was seized with mania, from being cured of a rheumatic pain in the head, as soon as the pain returned again the Mania left her; on curing the pain the second time, the Mania returned again. Ulcers on the legs of old people should not be cured. I have known it to produce death. Tetters or sore throat, produce Apoplexy, & Palsy if cured without substituting a vicarious discharge. Ascites

should

should not be cured by tapping, after remaining a long time. The water contained in the Abdomen becomes one of the stimuli of life, & if it be let out the patient dies. In recent dropsies tapping should be used. Itch should not be cured in hypochondriac diseases persons. A sweating of the feet should not be cured suddenly. There are some cases in which pain should not be relieved. Time frequently cures many of the diseases which have been enumerated. Also nature, accident, change of habit & predisposition cure all the diseases which have been mentioned.

In prescribing medicines, it is necessary to consider the Town, country or city in which your patient lives. The miasmata is very different in different parts of a Town. A violent bilious fever will prevail in one part, an intermittent in another, & a mild bilious in a third place. This was the case in this City in the year 1803. Warm climates, alternate heat & cold & the seasons of the year should not be forgotten. They very often require a change in our medicines. Never lose sight of the laws of Epidemics. The retative causes of diseases, the natural disposition & temperament of the patient. Recollect that the same disease which yields one year to bleeding

ding, will the next year forbid bleeding, & require the use of sweating & purging medicines to cure it. The influence of diet. habit & amusements should be enquired into. A new emigrant from Ireland cannot be cured of an intermittent, — without bleeding & purging, previous to administering the bark; whereas an Inhabitant will be cured by means of the bark only. Dr Hunter says, in Calcutta, they require more stimulating medicines, than in the U. S. The kinds of food & drink which they use, and their habitual predispositions should be attended to. One man's cure is often another man's death. The poor & those who labour hard, have less irritability, than those who live in high life. The habits of eating & drinking; the habitual diseases, & their habitual remedies should be enquired into. In chronic diseases enquire of your patients, what were the diseases, of their Ancestors. Sometimes all the children of a family are seized with the same disease, which they either bring with them from birth, or acquire it from the sameness of diet, habit &c. I call them filial diseases. The occupation should be attended to & if exercise be prescribed, it should be very different from what they have been accustomed to.

For

For example a carpenter will receive no benefit from pursuing his trade after a fit of sickness in order to regain his strength: but if he ride on horseback every day, he will soon recover his health. The age of the patient should also be considered. We give a child with much more safety than an adult; & they will bear much smoke calomel (under dentition) than adults. Undigested aliments have produced Dyspepsia, five months after they were taken into the stomach. Bruises & falls often remain two or three years, before they cause disease. Never lose sight of the remote & exciting causes. The removal of the remote cause does not always cure the disease. viz. if Tetanus be occasioned by a nail sticking in the foot, extracting the nail does not cure it. Having considered how far the operations of nature are to be considered observed in the cure of diseases, we are now to consider how far the longings of patients, are to be indulged. Many diseases have been cured, by indulging patients in their longings for certain things: but this is injudicious in some, & I believe it has destroyed some; the state of the system & the state of the pulse, are to regulate the indulgence of their longings. There are but few diseases, that have not exacerbations & remissions. it is therefore
the duty.

the duty of a Physician to observe the changes of the disease. Regulate his medicines accordingly. During the remissions, diseases require different medicines; than those given in the exacerbations. Counterfeit medicines sometimes do more good in some diseases than real medicines. Medicines should not be laid aside too soon if it does not answer; some medicines which seem to do harm at first, often effect a cure by being continued. Headache Consumption altho' they cannot be cured immediately by Medicines, yet by using palliative ~~medicines~~ remedies, you may prevent death. Weaken the force of the disease, so that in seven years perhaps, the predisposition to the disease will wear off, & the patient will be cured. Great pains should be taken to keep up the spirits of our patients. The reducing our patients from self attention, viz. from talking & mourning over their disease) has often a very good effect. Hippocrates & Celsus say "never undertake doubtful diseases" this is pagan selfishness; we should always undertake them.; never give a patient over; it is the duty of a Physician to dispute every inch of ground with death, & to render the passage out of life as smooth as possible.

Choice of Medicines. Regard should be had to the price of our medicines. All the diseases in nature

nature which we can cure, may be cured by very few medicines, by regulating the manner & time of giving them. An advantage sometimes arises from concealing the name use of the medicine. I attended a person in whom opium had disagreed with him from his taking too large a quantity at once. I gave it to him again, without naming it. & he suffered no inconvenience. Composition of Medicines. Some are best in a simple state, & some when compounded. For instance Castor oil is best in its simple state. Jalap when compounded with other medicines. It is certain that sugar taken with some medicines enables the stomach to bear them much better.

Sugar acting upon the Tongue excites a pleasurable sensation which overcomes the sensation of the medicine. Condiments mixed with medicines, often render them more effectual. Permit me, Gentlemen, to recommend to you, neatness & cleanliness also taste, in mixing, preparing & administering medicines. We should endeavour to find out what medicines are best when compounded. Dr Fordyce says he has found bitters to aid the Stomach in retaining the bark. Consultations, they are very useful. As iron sharpneth iron, so one man's understanding sharpens another's. They are necessary in many respects, it begets confidence in your patient, it satisfies the friends of the patient. In all doubtful &

fail & dangerous diseases, in diseases of the mind, & when you intend trying a new & unpopular medicine, in all the above cases a consulting physician should be sent for, but it should not be a Physician of an opposite mode of practice

We very often fail in curing chronic diseases, by not attending to its exacerbations & remissions. Great advantages arise from the Physician sitting up with his patients at night, he will be able to point out the exacerbations, remissions, seat of the pain &c. which are to be seen to most advantage during sleep. Many people I believe, have been snatched from the jaws of death, by the physician, watching & administering the Medicines, to his patient, with his own hands. A Physician should never advise a patient to settle his affairs, or write his will it is always injurious.

Visitors should never be admitted into your patients room, if he is very ill, excepting Clergymen & other pious men.

The principle of faith is most powerfully acted upon, by concealing the name of the medicine, it is by this means that Quacks often succeed.

The same medicines which cure diseases in Infancy, will not those of Adults, for instance Sac. Sat. will cure Epilepsy in Infants, but it will

will not in adults. Physicians should always endeavour to make their medicines as pleasant as possible. Debility preceeding disease may often be removed by a gentle tonic.

Partial & unequal excitement always takes place to cause disease. In a recent disease the excitement & excitability is at the greatest by knowing this we can prescribe necessary remedies.

The remedies for diseases are divided into Stimulants and Sedatives. The former increases the excitement. when the system is debilitated. & renders it equal; the latter abstracts excitement.

1. Of Sedatives. They are divided into direct & indirect. The direct. are cold, bene. Sec., fear, abstinence &c. The indirect. are. diuretics, cathartics, blisters, issues, seatons &c.

2. Of Stimulants. They are of two kinds, viz. from Medicines and Aliments. When they act in removing the disease I shall call them Stimulants: when they act by removing debility Tonics.

The reason why I place sedatives before stimulants is that. in ninety nine cases. out of an hundred sedatives are first necessary to be given. By sedatives. I mean all those medicines which reduce sensibility & irritability or those

or those that reduce morbid excitement. The first of these are bloodletting. I shall treat of this when I come to the subject of fevers; second Cold, fear, abstinence &c. this acts in three ways. 1. It abstracts excitement. 2. It lessens the force of disease. 3. It prevents death from wounds.

Indians always use it for two or three days before a battle, for this reason they seldom die from being wounded; hence the necessity of dieting before a surgical operation. Fasting is very useful in some diseases. It is borne the best, when it is made use of immediately after eating vegetables. In abstracting excitement it should be done gradually. In diseases of violent action small frequent bleedings are much better than copious bleedings at long intervals.

There are some medicines I believe which act upon one part only, some upon several parts, & some upon the whole system at the same time. Thus, Rhubarb acts upon the bowels only; Bark upon the blood vessels. A mixture of rhubarb & bark act upon both the bowels & blood vessels. Opium acts upon the whole system. Some medicines produce their effects only when mixed with the blood. Certain medicines act upon sensibility & some upon irritability. Camphor acts upon sensibility: Digitalis upon irritability. Some act upon both sensibility & irritability, as Opium & Bark. Opium has the

preeminence

preeminence over all other medicines, in acting upon the whol system. I believe that the system will admit of more than one stimulus at the same time, altho' their effects are opposite to each other.

The indirect sedatives are cathartics. they are divided into three classes. the lenitent, active & drastic. By indirect sedatives, I mean those medicines which first excite the system & afterwards abstract the excitement. The drastic purges are Aloes, Gamboge, & Calomel; they act like scrapers upon the system.

They are indicated when the Abdomen is over-distended, when their is costiveness & want of digestion; where there is irritability, & in all diseases of the skin & in plethoric habits. They are also necessary where there is a dryness of the skin & in all diseases which arise from plethora, such as Hemorrhage, Pregnancy &c. in the dysentery & diarrhœa. The body is lighter after taking a purge, owing to the absorption of air, probably by the lungs. After a large dose has operated powerfully, it is necessary to repeat it a smaller will answer. Many diseases are cured by spontaneous diarrhœa; why not follow nature in cure of such diseases? Mild purges frequently produce, only sweating. When revulsions are wished for, from the head and upper extremities, & where you wish to obviate habitual co-

tiveness

tiveness, injections should be used. They act either by their quality, or quantity. When you wish them to act by their quantity, never give less than a pint. When by their quality, salts, infusion of Tobacco &c. should be mixed with the water. Cathartics are forbidden where there is debility, especially when succeeded by acute diseases. Fasting is very necessary.

Emetics: the design of these are to increase vomiting, they are divided into three classes.
1. Irritating the fauces by means of a feather, or with the finger, or by a large quantity of warm water, these produce vomiting immediately, they are called the prompt.
2. Such as act feebly & gently, but certainly, as Ipecacuanha & Squills, these are called the lenitent.
3. Such as act upon the Stomach forcibly, and affect the whole system, as Tart. Emetic, Brit. Stimon. & Turpeth Mineral, these are called the active.

I have once prevented death from a large dose of Opium, by thrusting a feather down the throat, & by warm water.

Emetics are indicated in all moderate diseases of the head: They are indicated when poisons are taken into the Stomach; in sickness of the Stomach: They are useful in discharging

charging bile in dyspepsia; in the forming
state of Malignant & contagious fevers, and
smallpox. They are also useful in catarrhs,
pneumony's, in consumptions, asthma, also
in hemorrhages of the lungs; they are of great
advantage in clearing the pores. They frequent-
ly cure Ophthalmia; in recent dropsies they
act powerfully in reducing the system; they
are useful in diarrhea, & sometimes in dys-
entery. They are more safe & more useful to
children than adults. In the exhibition of
emetics, the following rules should be observed
They should be given in divided doses, Ex. An-
timon. grs. ij. to which add six table spoonfuls
of water, one table spoonful to be taken every
15 minutes until the vomiting is produced.
When we wish them to operate speedily no
liquid should be taken after them; they always
act most certainly in the morning. A pa-
tient should never vomit in an horizontal
posture, it causes spasms: When they act
too powerfully a few drops of Laudanum will
stop their effects, or by a table spoonful of salt
dissolved in an ounce of water; When necessary
they should be given every other day. They
are forbidden in all cases where there is con-
gestion in the head or stomach, in the first
stages of inflammatory diseases, in low ty-
phus fever

* Also warm oil, warm salts, warm bath, vapour bath, blankets, warm fomentations, bottles filled with hot water, all produce sweat.

phlegmasiæ severs. & in the advanced stages of pregnancy.

Diaphoretics. 1. Such external remedies as act directly upon the skin, as pediluvium, heat applied to the body by means of vapour. hot baths &c. cold water. this acts by abstracting the system below its exciting point, & produces sweating. 2. Such internal remedies as act upon the stomach. as nitre. They act first by producing nausea, secondly, without producing nausea. 3. Stimulating remedies such as vinegar, wine, snake root &c. these act upon the stomach & bowels. 4. Diluting purges sometimes become sweating medicines, by reducing the system down to the sweating point. They check sweating when the system is reduced below the sweating point.

6 Diaphoretics are indicated in all diseases where bloodletting is necessary, & in diseases of the bowels. They are indicated in centripetal diseases, as the Gout & Rheumatism. In Dropsies they are useful. The following rules should be observed to promote perspiration; lying in the bed, wearing flannel next the skin; the heat of the body should be attended to; by reducing it sweats are brought on. No salutary sweats can be produced while the heat of the body is above 108°. The temperature of the drinks should be regulated to

the

the heat of the body. Depletion require the same care by the Jews, as by bloodletting. Uncommon care should be observed, not to check sweats too suddenly. Diaphoretics are forbidden in all those cases where they weaken the patient very much. They are forbidden in all violent inflammatory fevers. Also in the low state of typhus fever.

6 Diuretics. These act either by producing a natural or preternatural flow of urine. They differ from purges, emetics & perhaps diaphoretics, by discharging no specific matter. They are 1. External. cold water to the parts, cold air to the body, descending into a cellar, the noise of a stream of water, the ascending & descending a pair of stairs, all promote the discharge of urine. Onions applied to the pubis, produce a discharge of urine, especially from children.

2. 6 Diluting drinks of any kind. These are called diluting diuretics. These act most powerfully, when impregnated with substances which act upon the kidneys, as parsley tea, watermellon seed tea. &c

3. Those which act directly upon the kidneys, as salts of Tartar, squills, iron &c. these are called

are called nephritic diuretics. Diuretics are indicated in dropsies & some other diseases, also in all diseases where bloodletting is used. They are forbidden in inflammations of the kidneys. In all cases of weak morbid action & in cases of debility, they are forbidden.

Expectorants. Some act by coming in contact with the lungs. & by producing irritation there, cause coughing. Volatile salts, Tar, oil of Amber, & garlic act in part in this way. 1. Emulcents, such as flaxseed tea, molasses & water, &c. 2. Emetics. such as Tart. Emetic, Ipecacuanah. Blisters act as an expectorant. by exciting the skin, they loosen inflammation, especially when there is cough without expectorating. They are indicated in pneumonies, catarrhs, pulmonary consumption, asthma &c. V. S. is the most useful remedy.

Emmenagouges. these act by exciting the discharge of the menses. I have introduced this class here, but I know of no specific remedies for it. In cases of great morbid excitement. V. S. purges, & abstinence are the most proper remedies. In weak morbid excitement the remedies should be chal-

ybeates

y beates, exercise &c. Aloes should be used only in a languid state of that viscera.

Sialogogues. These are 1. Such as act upon the Salivary glands only, as Tobacco. 2. Such as discharge saliva from all parts of the body, as Mercury. A Salivation is the most in- popular remedy in medicine, & it is said to be the most unnatural, this is not true, it is the first remedy, & the most natural one, this I infer, from infants or children — when they have a fever, it generally goes off by an ophthæa. or sore moteth, now this is sal. ivation from nature. A Spontaneous sal- ivation in malignant fevers causes them to terminate favourably, but if it be sup pressed, it produces immediate death. A Spontaneous salivation has cured sudden- ly. the Gout & Diarrhœa. Sore mouth and sore lips often follow the termination of mild autumnal fevers, this is a natural sali- vation, why not then follow nature? We do not excite it when it is not necessary as nature does, we do not carry to excess, as she does in some diseases. We do not destroy life by it as nature sometimes does, as in the ophthæa. The following are auxillia-

ries in

ries in the use of it. V. I. & low diet, they accelerate Salivation & render it safe. With the aid of principles it is safe as blisters. Vomits & cold bath, cold water & ice, have been used to great advantage. Dr Chisholm says mercury acts most promptly in moist weather. I have found Calomel to act most quickly when combined with the nitrate of potash. When calomel fails, the corrosive sublimate, or turbeth mineral may be given. To conceal it from children it may be given to them in their food; to mama's on their bread & butter.

By leaving off, for a while, & beginning again you will often succeed if the first attempt should fail. A salivation is indicated in all malignant fevers, which do not yield to other remedies; in all morbid affections of the head; in venereal diseases; in obstinate ulcers both external & internal; in violent convulsive diseases, & in obstructions of the viscera.

It is forbidden; in the highly excited states of fever; in low states of feber; in children under 6 years of age; in persons beyond 60, because the jaws are apt to take on gangrene, & in persons who have a number of decayed teeth it is very painful. When a flow of saliva takes we seldom see gangrene from salivation.

When

When a salivation is to procure, bloodletting, purging, & anointing the jaws with oil, check it. Also washing the mouth frequently in a solution of borax; washing it with cold water, is an excellent remedy. 6 Diuretics have also been employ'd. Among the Sialagogues are,

Errhines. They are such substances as act upon the nose & its organs; they are of two kinds. 1. Such as act by producing mucus without sneezing, as Sal. ammoniac, turbeth mineral &c. 2. Such as act by producing sneezing, as snuff.

Blisters. These are of two kinds. 1. Such substances as act slowly upon the skin, as Spanish flies, & otter flies. 2. Such as act quickly upon the skin as flies, mustard & boiling water; this is done by taking a pint cup of water, put a napkin into & get it perfectly wet with the water, make the napkin so as to project out of the cup, then apply it to the skin, for five minutes & it will raise a good blister. They are indicated in all morbid diseases, in local diseases, and where there is moderate congestion. Blisters should be kept on until they rise; they rise different in different persons and in different states of the system.

Blisters

Blisters to the head never rise, they should not be taken off under 24 hours. It is of little consiquence on what part of the body, the blisters are applied when we use them for depletion. In malignat fevers where there is a tendency to gangrene, they should be applied to the thigh & neck.

They are forbidden in diseases of great or low morbid action. They are forbidden in diseases of weak morbid action. When they are applied at what I call the blistering point, pus is discharged serum only is discharged; when above the blistering point pus is discharged; when below nothing, they remain dry; but sometimes gangrene, is produced. When applied in cases of dropsy they produce best effects when they discharge serum only.

Issues, they are divided into issues properly called, setons, and perpetual blisters. They are indicated when a gradual obstraction of fluids is required, as a consumption & dropsy. I prefer the perpetual blister, in local congestion when danger arises from the fullness of the part. I have thus mentioned all the remedies which are sedative, that may be used in the open & sensible states.

Nearly

Nearly all the sedative remedies which are used in the open & sensible state, may be used in the depressed.

Of Stimulants, they are divided into two classes. 1. Stimulants properly so called. 2. Tonics. Stimulants are those medicines which are intended to act upon feeble morbid excitement. Tonics are those medicines which are intended to act upon debility.

They are said to be diffusible & durable. Aliments are durable; Opium diffusible. There are many subdivisions which I shall not mention. The design of Sedatives is to convert excitement, into excitability; the design of Stimulants is to convert excitability into excitement. Different stimuli act differently upon different parts. Depleting remedies are much safer and should be prefered before stimulants.

The curing of a disease by stimulants, is like breaking the hinges of a door in order to get into a room, instead of gently turning the key. You get into the room in the former way, as well, as in the latter; but you leave behind you a breach which must be repaired. In the same manner when you cure a disease by stim-

ulants

ulants: you promote another which require medicines to cure it. Certain bitters act upon the stomach; bark upon the bloodvessels. Sugar of lead, alkalies, opium, & the cold bath act by their powerful impressions. Consumption & Dropsy when removed by digitalis & opium, generally returns again. Certain stimulants exhibited in such a manner as to excite great morbid excitement, have produced a cure; hard labour has cured mania. There are some diseases, in which depletion is not to be used, as Tetanus; this is cured by opium, Bath, wine, &c. being given prostrates the excitement, & raises excitability.

When stimulating remedies are given, if they bring on a full & tense pulse they are to be continued; they are most beneficial in diseases of the arterial system; they should also be given when low with the whole system to be acted upon.

Soporifics. They should be given in weak diseases in order to produce profound sleep. They are those medicines which produce profound sleep of long duration. I was led to make use of this remedy by the following circumstance. A gentleman who had been ill for some time took a table spoonful of laudanum, this mistake, he slept for two or three days & nights, & awoke perfectly cured. Whenever you venture upon this bold remedy, you

edy. you must be certain that the brain is not diseased. I can say nothing in favour of it from my own experience.

Vigilants. They are those medicines which prevent sleep. They act by expanding the excitability. & prevent excitement from taking place. They are indicated in all diseases of the arterial system. I have often seen delirium in a fever much worse after waking from sleep.

The remedies are keeping your patient in an erect posture, conversation & strong tea or coffee, small & repeated doses of opium.

Astringents. They are those remedies which restrain discharges from the body; as opium, digitalis, Sacch. Saturni. &c.

Rules for the exhibition of Stimulants.

1. Begin by reducing the system, below the force of your medicine by depletion. Suppose the force of the disease to be at 40 & the force of the stimuli at 30. reduce the system down to 25 by depleting remedies, & then give the stimuli. There are however some exceptions, it is sometimes necessary to begin with stimuli immediately.

2. In acute diseases when there is great accumulation of excitability, begin by giving small doses, & increase them until they surpass the

pap the strength of the diseases. Five drops of laudanum given at this time will produce sleep; when, if five & twenty be given it will produce delirium & unaccustomed.

3. In the close of diseases, where there is no accumulation of excitability, begin with large doses; while large doses excite, small doses would expend, & weaken the system at this time. Powerful stimulants act by producing an artificial disease, & by revulsion.

4. Do not combine too many stimulants together. A greater advantage will arise from giving them in succession; their effects are more certain & more durable. There are some which act only in a combined state.

5. Use them in rotation, as soon as one stimulus loses its effects, use another, & when you have used all, & are not successful, revert back again to the first one which you tried, & it will very often succeed. Varying the same class of medicines, & varying their preparations is often very useful. Intermitting chronic diseases occasionally require the use of all the stimulating remedies.

6. When a stimulating medicine disagrees with your patient, do not withdraw it, but lessen the dose & let him go on with it, & it will frequently

frequently produces a cure; it is a sign that the medicine is doing good, if it creates nausea after the patient has taken it for some time — without producing any effect.

7. By frequently changing the part of the body to which you apply your stimulants will often prove very successful: for instance if Opium — proves inert when taken into the stomach, it — will take effect by injecting it.

8. They should be given only during the exacerbation of the disease. There are but few diseases which have not exacerbations at one time or other. It is by not attending to those exacerbations, that our remedies so often fail.

9. Feeble stimulants sometimes take effect when strong ones will not. In a loss or abstraction of the excitability of the stomach in a fever a vomit will not take effect; we all know that warm water will cause vomiting, & that hot water will not. I have known pars ley tea to cure the dropsy, this certainly, exerts but a feeble action. Sometimes a small dose of Castor Oil will cause purging, when several grains of Jalap & Calomel would not.

Stimulants should be taken in the morning & before the patient gets out of his bed, the Digestion is then more easily excited, & the Stomach

will bear

will bear it better. If excitability is lost by acid it is returned by alkali: but if it be lost by alkali it cannot be returned by acid.

Medicines which destroy morbid action. & produce a healthy one are, Opium. this has frequently cured moderate diseases: Bark also both in the forming of a fever & after it is formed. Cold. certain affections of the mind, Large doses of bark. all these should be used in the forming state of a fever, & in great morbid ~~action~~ excitement.

Medicines which cure morbid excitement in one part of the body, by translating it to another.

Dr Hartly gave the nux vomica to a dog. & after he had given it to him, whipped him severely, which obviated its effects entirely; this was owing to the impression made upon the skin, overpowering the impression of the medicine in the stomach.

Dr Seymour cured a man who had taken a large dose of Opium, by horse whipping him very severely.

Take care that the part on which you excite morbid action, is less essential to life than the part on which the disease is seated. We translate morbid excitement to the skin, by blisters; to the feet by cataplasms &c. We should reduce the system below the point of our medicine before

before we give it, by depletion.

I shall hereafter mention the effects of drunkenness & hunger in producing morbid excitement in another part.

When the morbid excitement becomes languid a little more stimulant must be added to it, or it must be changed, or excited in another part. The relation of parts to each other by contiguous, continuous, & inverse sympathies should be observed in our attempts to remove morbid excitement by translation.

Pain is abstracted from one part to another by continuous sympathy.

Diseases abstracted from internal to external parts by contiguous sympathy.

We translate from the lungs to the skin by inverse sympathy.

The morbid excitement should be translated to a different part of the system, for instance, we remove morbid excitement from the blood vessels in headache, by exciting the alimentary canal by means of purges. It should also be translated to parts as distant from each other as possible. Always endeavour to find out the weak part of the system, & translate the morbid excitement to it. When there is no weak part, an artificial one should be made, this may be

maybe done. by exercise, & other remedies which will tend to weaken it; drunkenness is said to be cured by making the person, ascend a high pair of stairs. which by weakening the lower extremeties, translate it to them. The ancle & the ball of the great toe, are the weakest part of the extremeties, therefore in the gout. our cataplasms should be applied to those parts.

Take notice, gentlemen, of nature in the translation of morbid excitement. In diseases of the head in Infants, nature translates the morbid excitement to the ears, hence the reason why children are troubled with sore ears. We should follow her in the diseases of Children; in diseases of the breast & lungs, in adults by applying blisters. In old age, it is translated to the bowels & lower extremeties, we should follow nature here, by administering gentle purgatives.

The stimulating passions often cure diseases; conversation frequently relieves headache joy the toothache; pleasing sensations often predominate over painful.

Hope should be employd as far as truth will allow. It is often very useful in administering medicines. It is the vehicle in which all our medicines should be administered. Med-

Medicines which prevent the recurrence of disease by predisposing debility.

Tonics are the remedies for debility. The following rules should be observed in administering them

1. To administer them in less doses than is necessary to overcome the morbid action.
2. In the choice of tonics for simple debility prefer such as are durable
3. Aliments are the best tonics for debility, the following rules are to be observed in administering them.
1. Accomodate the diet to the excitability of the system; potatoe soup is very excellent. it is made as follows; 3 potatoes sliced. 1 onion sliced. & a piece of bread put into a pint of water and boiled down to half a pint.
2. Accomodate to the appetite, advise your patient to eat five or six times a day, & two or three times in the night if wakeful: they should never have a full nor an empty stomach.
3. Solid food should be given instead of liquid. it affords nourishment more slowly to the body.
4. The less nourishing the solid food is. the better in chronic diseases. therefore solid vegetables & fish should be given before meat. salt meat

should be

should be preferred to fresh. In consumptions — where there is danger of hemoptysis, salt meat, diet is sometimes very useful.

5. It is sometimes found very useful to give but one kind of aliment. The component parts of the different kinds of food taken into the stomach, sometimes produce very distressing complaints. A diet of turnips only has cured stomach complaints. A diet of weight and measure of the same aliments has cured epilepsy and some other diseases.

Certain drinks. There are malt liquors and stimulating and nourishing wines.

They are more stimulating when hot, than when cold; one pint warm, will often intoxicate; where two or three times the quantity will not. The cold & warm bath; cold bath in warm countries, & warm bath in cold countries to restore health; but cold bath in cold weather & warm bath in warm weather to preserve health.

Medicinal baths from 110° to 100° is said to be hot, from 100° to 98° warm, from 98° to 85° tepid, from 85° to 65° cool, from 65° to 32° cold.

Hot & warm baths increase the pulse; cold bath first weakens the pulse, it afterwards increases it.

encreases it: It contracts the skin & causes a paleness of the whole body.

The following rules should be observed in using the cold bath.

1. It should never be applied to the body when debilitated, or when it is in a sweat. (They are not so apt to prove injurious when used in the latter, as in the former case.

2. It should be applied to the body only for a short time.

3. Sometimes the head only should be wet.

4. It should be used either in the morning or at noon.

5. Ptications should be used whilst in it and afterwards.

Ablution seldom safe in debility. Cold water to the head, & warm water to the feet are sometimes very useful. Hot bath should be used only in protracted debility, it discharges ℥xx of perspiration in half an hour. It stimulates so much in health as to dissolve the blood. The warm bath should be preferred, it excites pleasurable sensations, it should be used about 12 O'Clock, & repeated daily, or not according to the circumstances, should continue in it ten or fifteen minutes,

according

according to the feelings of the patient. I have used the cold & warm bath in mania alternately, & with success. The Indians make use of it in the cure of fever. Cold may be conveyed to the body by means of air, so as to produce stimulating effects. Water is rendered much colder by putting salt into it.

Heat may be conveyed to the body by means of dry salt, dry sand, warm air &c.

Exercise. This should entertain a high rank in Medicine; it excites perspiration promotes the action of the lymphatics, & of the sanguiferous system, it also prevents obesity. The following rules should be observed in using it

1. Exercise of a passive kind (in great chronic debility) as frictions with the hand, flannel, spirits &c. this improves the tone of the muscles & promotes the secretions.

2. The cradle & the Chamber horse. The latter is not easy to be had, as a substitute for it I have used a long board with its two ends placed on benches, a chair in the middle of it, the patient is to set in the chair, & a string is to be suspended from the ceiling, which he takes hold of, & in this way moves the board up & down.

3. Shuttle cock, throwing balls in the air & catching

catching them as they come down; swinging; quoiting ~~Kneeling~~; sailing; riding in a carriage, these last have a great advantage over the others by being exposed to the open air; in sailing we receive the open air, & exercise by walking on the deck or in the cabin excites the stomach, it keeps up a constant conflict with the passions. Labour prevents debility & sometimes removes it & causes health.

There can be no substitute for exercise & labour. They are (if I may use the expression) the materia Medica. The time will perhaps come when the Balloon will be used as a remedy for health. The gentleness of the exercise & the purity of the air, render it very agreeable.

Riding on horseback. It is partly active & partly passive. Dr Sydenham recommends it very highly in pulmonary consumption. It should never be used before breakfast, nor, to soon after dinner. Uncommon care should be taken to prevent fatigue; they should be all accommodated to the state of the system. Habitual debility is frequently cured by changing the business which we formerly followed, by a change of ships, climate or country. After walking we require

standing

standing. after standing we are relieved by — walking. after standing upon one leg. we are relieved by standing upon the other.

Travelling & a change of climate has been found particularly useful in all nervous diseases. All animated nature feels the effects of a change of climate. Sheep which have coated breeding in one country. will breed in another if taken there. Old men protract their lives by migrating from one country. to another. especially if they migrate to a warm climate. Epilepsy. consumption. scirrhous tumours. & the stone have been cured by a change of climate. A Lady ~~who had~~ a schirrus breast cured it by travelling to Italy & back again.

Debility & morbid excitement are sometimes induced by the solicitude of friends. I have heard of a paroxism of intermittent coming on by a friend telling the patient that he had missed his fit.

In travelling. patients should go to a climate opposite to the one they go from. When travelling is impracticable. a stove room should be used & it should be kept heated to a certain degree both day & night. The heat should be continually from 70° to 75° When I advise this remedy I call it Hybernating. A Baron of water

of water should stand upon the stove, to evaporate its moisture over the room. Exercise should be contained for the patient in the room his diet should be regular.

Mineral waters. have in all ages & in all countries, been recommended as tonics, they act. 1. from the ingredients they contain 2. From their quality & 3. From their temperature. They sometimes do harm for a few days. & then good; they do harm in diseases of the arterial system: they are most useful in nervous, stomachic & bowel complaints.

Rest, many invalids have been urged to travel, & have been injured by it. It is a very useful remedy in some diseases.

Sleep, is a powerful remedy in certain cases of debility. It accumulates excitability by suspending all motion & sensation.

The sea shore is hurtful in pulmonary consumption.

Music, is sometimes very useful, it promotes digestion (says Bottair) & Cheerful company, reading of pleasant stories, when combined with the other remedies are very useful, but fatigue must be carefully avoided in the use of all the above remedies.

6 Debilitated patients should go to bed early, and at the

and at the same hour every night*. Late hours exhaust the excitability. They are subject to the impure air which arises from the burning candles. They should not lay on one side only. I should never lay upon the back; venery should be avoided; flannel should be worn next the skin; they should sleep on matrasses in Summer, & between blankets in winter. A feather bed relaxes the system & promotes debility. Covering the body with eider-down is very useful in debilitated persons, it prevents the weight of clothes on the bed, which is sometimes necessary to keep them warm. since they get up exhausted with the weight which they had on them.

Intoxication may be tried, in those who are not accustomed to it, it sometimes produces very good effects in rousing dormant excitement.

Medicines proper to overcome debility are bark, wine, oil of amber &c. Mercury should not be forgot as an universal stimulus.

The state of the system should be particularly attended to, in the administering of all the remedies which I mentioned.

If morbid excitement should return again tonic remedies must be suspended untill it is

* They should sleep from seven to nine hours.

it is removed again.

Syncope is often cured by a few drops of cold water thrown on the face, or by the smell of a burnt feather to the nose.

Asphyxia by plunging the body into cold water. Gangrene by blisters externally, & bark wine &c. internally.

Stimulating and tonic remedies should be administered in the five following ways

1. By the mouth; they do more service when taken into the mouth, & held on the tongue, untill they dissolve, than when taken immediately into the stomach.

2. Into the lower bowels by means of injection, they should first be washed with warm water by injection. Opium, bark, & aliments when used in this way, are sometimes of Great benefit.

3. By the nose. as vol. salt. camphor. &c.

4. By the Lungs. garlic acts powerfully this way; also the vapour of Tar.

5th. By rubbing the most irritable parts, as the skin with camphor. &c. They act in three ways. 1. By friction 2. By external determination. 3. By sympathy. They do not act by absorption as some suppose. I have known nocturnal emissions of semen cured by applying

applying linnens wet with camphor between the thighs. In pains of the joints, camphor, Opium & oil mixed; burgundy pitch, bark, turpentine & sweet oil, are very beneficial remedies.

The warm hand applied for a considerable time has cured a pain in the side. The parts on which they act are the stomach, belly, insides of the thighs, near the perineum, the soles of the feet, anus & armpits. The medicines which remove redundant matter, mucus, acid humours, bile &c. are vomits, purges diuretics, deobstruents, tonics & surgical opetations.

The morbid acid of the stomach may be removed by Ipecacuanah or magnesia.

Mercury is said to destroy the virus of the venereal disease by mixing with it in the body.

Medicines which destroy disorders from obstructions seated in the body or viscera are tonics, bark & steel, mercury & exercise has within my knowledge cured hard & cancerous tumours. Arsenic & external applications. —

Acid & morbid bile is cured in the summer by the use of vegetables & ripe fruit. Obstructions in the capillary vessels are to be removed by stimulants. Nearly all obstructions arise from acute & chronic diseases.

Some medicines cure by their quality.

All the causes which induce pain act mechanically

hanically or chemically upon the system.
They all cause pain by inducing a tendency
to a solution of continuity. Pain is sometimes
a remedy for disease.

Remedies for pain.

1. According as it is either mechanical or
chemical.
2. According to the part in which it is seated.
3. According to the grade or duration of the pain.
4. According as it is either local or general.
5. According to its constancy. The remedies
are 1. Bloodletting, vomits, purges. & when
there is local pain, cups, scarifications and
leeches. 2. Fasting. 3. When the action of the
blood vessels are moderate, opium may be
given; it may be given in large doses when
the pain is seated in the nervous system or
muscles; if it loses its effects it should be in-
jected. When opium loses its effects in both
ways, the tincture of hops, hen bane, &c. —
should be used. 4. Cold air, in case of great
morbid excitement; its beneficial effects are
much increased by adding ice to it. 5. cold
water is used in the Gout. it should be con-
tinued for sometime. Cold water has been
used with great advantage in Rheumatism
& in Hemorrhois. 6. Hot & warm water: hot
water acts as an Anodyne when taken in-
ternally

ternally. I have seen the pain from cholic cured by means of hot water. 7. Poultices with oily substances, in local pains. Sweet oil often cures rheumatism. Oils of all kinds lessen the frequency of the pulse, when applied externally. Thrusting the pained limb into the mans face. 8. Gentle frictions with the hand; the belly ache in children is often cured by this method. 9. Violent frictions with the hand, or by pressure; the cholic is often cured by tight bandages round the abdomen: headache, by a bandage round the head: rubefacient medicines, as ginger made into a paste with laudanum, black pepper & flour; hot iron sometimes rheumatism. Mustard has the most effect when applied near the part & not on it. 10. Cutting or destroying the nerve which caused the pain. inducing great morbid excitement in another part. Women bear the pains of child bearing best when they groan & cry out during their labour. I have known death to be caused by desiring a person not to cry out in performing an operation upon him. Mustard applied to the feet have cured headach. Loud talking, singing & crying have cured the Gout.

Certain

Certain drinks are often employd in relieving pain. Galvanism has been used as a remedy for pain.

Rest in a recumbant posture upon the back; exercise in walking & riding; employment, electricity &c. have relieved pain. An issue has relieved pain over the eyes when other remedies have failed; by exciting resentment or anger we sometimes relieve pain; pressing a roll of salpetre in the hand until it cracks has cured a pain in the hand.

It is supposed by some to act by some bitter which the salpetre contains. It only acts by inducing a revulsive action.

In removing atifical pains: Short intervals when performing surgical operations relieves it. Would not a large dose of Opium so as to produce coma, before the operation, be a good method? Many facts prove that there is no danger of injuring the brain from this practice.

of those medicines which promote Longevity.

It consists in accomodating Stimulus to the excitement & excitability of the system. The same remedies which promote longevity in some, would kill others; it must therefore be varied according to the predisposition, age

sition, age, habit &c. For a number of facts upon the method of promoting longevity, I refer you to my printed works.

The effects of medicine are relative only; they should all be accomodated to the system. As well might the letters of the Alphabet be placed in a box & jumbled together, & then turned out into a poem, as for medicines to be taken into the body to cure diseases, without their being accomodated to the state of the system. There is if I may use the expression a "Syntax to Medicine."

We here gentlemen close our history of Therapeutics: We next proceed to consider the —

Practice of Medicine.

On the Practice of Medicine.

We come now to apply our principles taught in our Physiology, Pathology, & Therapeutics, Hygene to the Practice of Medicine.

In our Therapeutics I mentioned the remedies for disease in its Unit state. I am now to speak of the remedies for the different stages and grades of disease.

Dr. Sydenham was the first person who classed diseases (according to plants,) into orders, genera & species. forming what is called Nosology.

In the history & treatment of diseases, I shall banish Nosology. "Delenda: delenda est nosologia. My reasons for so doing are as follows. Diseases which so frequently change their form & place, cannot be designated like plants & animals, by unchangeable characters. Anatomy & Physiology are both opposed to it. Nosology is incompatible with the changes of diseases from their predisposing causes. Time has the same effect in changing the same disease. How different is Leprosy now from what it was two hundred years ago. It is incompatible with the cause of diseases, which are remote, predisposing, exciting & proximate. We have heretofore proved that each of them is only a unit. It is incompatible with the character of Epidemics; two or three diseases are

diseases are often blended together with one Epidemic. It is incompatible with the seats of diseases. We often see diseases change from one part to several other parts of the body. We do not call rain by different names, when it falls on a hill, plain, valley &c. Nosology proposes the causes, & symptoms of all diseases. The inflammation of the Liver frequently produces death, without any pain, or Symptoms of disease. Abscesses often form in the lungs without any pain. Many diseases have no Symptoms, they are dumb. In many dissections there have been found no signs or causes whatever of diseases, every thing appeared perfectly natural. Who can tell in sick stomach, attended with headache which is the primary morbid affection? It takes no notice of the different & successive stages of diseases. It has rendered many diseases mortal, by not attending to its different stages. Nosology is contrary to truth, it places Apoplexy & Palsey among the Nervous diseases. Now these two are accompanied with fever: he should therefore have placed them among his febrile diseases. It places Dropsy, Scurvy &c. under the head of Cacheries. It excludes the diseases of Children, because they cannot describe the seat & causes of their diseases. It dooms all our domestic animals to death

for the

for the same reason, that it does children.
Let no Nosologist approach a sick child; the
pulse only indicates the disease. Nosology has
done harm by depriving us of the means of pre-
venting a disease in its forming state. We are
obliged to wait till the fever puts on some specific
character. It does harm by leading us to believe
there are as many diseases as there are exciting
& remote causes: by prescribing different reme-
dies in different diseases: by prescribing different
remedies in the same disease when translated
to different parts of the body. Hence the origin of
liverworts, lungworts, splenworts, brainworts &c.
It does harm by multiplying unnecessarily
a great many medicines. Now the unity of
disease reduces the Materia Medica to few
medicines. You have many of you seen Rheu-
matism & Mania cured by the same remedies,
in the Pennsylvania Hospital. viz. by V. S.
cathartics, low diet, blisters, & antimonial pow-
ders. Nosology does mischief by laying a foun-
dation for disputes among Physicians.
Most of which are about the remote causes —
names & seats of diseases. It does harm by
exposing our science to the charge of uncer-
tainty; by requiring the exercise of the mem-
ory only in the cure of diseases. The unity of

diseases

disease teaches the reverse of this. Again Nosology does harm by consigning indolence to the Physician; it requires nothing more of him than to name the seat of the disease; & then to prescribe the medicines pointed out for that disease, which is to be given until the disease is cured, or is translated to some other part of the body.

Where was the mighty genius of Sydenham when he suggested the plan of Nosology!!! where, where, was reason!!!!

Nosology is acquired with difficulty, but practised with ease; on the other hand the unity of disease is acquired with ease but practised with immense difficulty.

6 Dr Darwin's division of diseases is less exceptionable than that of Dr Cullen. They are of four kinds viz. sensation, motion, association & volition. I reject his division also.

6 Dr Brown's division of diseases into sthenic, and asthenic, I also object to. As well might we give specific names to the variety of clouds which pass over us on a windy day; as to give specific names to diseases which so often change their seat. If there are any persons here in favour of Nosology let them speak; if not, I pronounce sentence upon it. .. ..

Depart from this room, thou many headed Monster. thou murderer

† See Rushes Inquiries Vol. 4. Page 121.

murderer of human beings, to the caverns of darkness, from whence thou came, and there may you remain, & gnaw your chain, untill you are dead, dead, dead; and may no one have mercy upon you !!!!!!

I shall arange diseases under two Classes, such as appear in the bloodvessels & nervous system; and those which appear in the brain, alimentary canal, Viscera.

For a while it will be necessary to conform to the prejudices of our nosological brethren, by calling diseases by names; such patients also require of us, but I hope the time will arrive when it will be entirely banished from Medicine.

II. *Of Fevers.*† I shall not attempt to give a definition of fever. It appears in so many different forms, that a just view of it can only be given in a minute detail, of all its symptoms. In order to under the theory, which I am about to deliver, more simple & more intelligible, it will be necessary to premise a few general propositions.

II. Fevers of all kinds are preceded by general debility: this debility is natural or accidental. The former is the effect of the sanguineous temperament, and exists at all times in many constitutions. The latter is induced, first, By such preternatural or unusual stimuli, as after first elevating the excitement of the system above its healthy grade, & thereby wasting of its strength

afterwards

afterwards reduces it down to the state which I shall
call debility of action.
2. By such an abstraction of natural stimuli as
to reduce the system below its healthy grade of ex-
citement, & thereby to induce what Dr Brown
calls direct debility. but what I shall call debil
ity from abstraction. That fevers are preceded by
general debility, I infer from their causes, all of
which act by reducing the excitement of the sys-
tem, by the abstraction of stimuli, or by their ex-
cessive or unusual application. Cold is univer
sally acknowledged to be a predisposing cause of
fever; that it debilitates I infer, from the lan-
guor which it produces, & by its lessening the force
and frequency of the pulse. Fear, Grief, Despair,
excessive evacuations whether by the pores, blood-
vessels, bowels, or urinary passage, & famine all
produce fever by debility. Heat, intemperance
in eating & drinking, unusual labour or exercise,
violent emotions & stimulating passions of the
mind, overstretching a part or the whole of the bo-
dy, predispose to fever, by excessive & unusual
application of stimuli.
III. Debility being thus formed in the system
by the causes which have been enumerated, a
sudden accumulation of excitability takes
place whereby a predisposition is created to fever.
A further proof of debility being the cause of fever,
is by its most frequently attacking in the night. —
when the system is debilitated.

IIII. Depression

IIII. Depression of the whole system, or what Dr Brown calls indirect debility. It manifests itself in weakness of the limbs, inability to stand or walk without pain: chilliness, shrinking of the hands and face, & a weak or quick pulse. These symptoms characterize what I shall call the forming states of a fever.

IV. Reaction is induced, & in this reaction according to its greater or less force & extent, consist the different degrees of fever. This reaction is irregular & of a convulsive nature. In common cases it is seated primarily in the blood vessels, & particularly in the arteries; these pervade every part of the system, they are its out posts; in consequence of which, they are most exposed to heat, cold and all the remote & exciting causes of fever, & are first roused into resistance by them. There are some exceptions to this; the disease is sometimes seated in the heart, & the arteries remain natural; sometimes the arteries of one side only are diseased, whilst the pulsation of the arteries upon the other side are perfectly natural. Disease is partial; no disease invades the whole system at the same time. I shall make a few remarks upon the manner in which fevers are produced. Has the body been debilitated, by exposure to the cold air? its excitability is thereby increased, & heat acts upon it with accumulated force; hence the frequency of

catarrhs.

catarhs, pleurisies &c. in the spring after a cold winter. Diseases are seldom felt whilst in the open air, but as soon as the system is acted upon by heat, it produces disease. Has there been an abstraction of heat by a sudden shifting of the wind, from a warm to a cold quarter? Fever is thereby frequently excited. Has the body been suddenly debilitated by labour or exercise? Its excitement is thereby ~~debilitated~~ diminished, but its excitability is increased in such a manner, that a full meal, or an intemperate glass of wine excites a fever.

V. There is but one exciting cause of fever, & that is Stimulus. There is an exception to this proposition cold, fear, grief, &c. appear to induce fever without the interposition of a stimulus. This is to be accounted for by their destroying the equilibrium of the system, by which means the blood is divested from its natural channels, & by acting with preternatural force in its new directions, becomes an irritant to the blood vessels, & thus a stimulating & exciting cause of fever.

VII. There is but one fever; however different its predisposition, remote, or exciting causes may be: still I repeat, there is but one fever.

VIII. All ordinary fever being seated in the blood-vessels, it follows of course, that all those local affections, be-call pleurisy, angina, phrenitis, pulmonary consumption &c. are symptoms only of an original & primary disease in the sanguiferous system.

A Diseases

Diseases appear in six primary forms only; for the names of which see Vol. 1. page 306.

The common forms of fever are occasioned simply by irregular action, or convulsion in the blood vessels.

The history of the phenomena of fever, which I have delivered, resolves itself into a chain, consisting of five links. viz. 1. Debility from action. 2. Increase of their excitability. 3. Stimulating powers applied to them. 4. Depression, & 5. Irregular action or convulsion. The links of this chain are perceptible only when the fever comes on in a gradual manner. We now proceed to examine the phenomena of fever; I shall divide it into two kinds. 1. Such as are transient, & more or less common to all fevers; these I shall call symptoms of fever. 2. Such as being more permanent & fixed, have given rise to certain specific names; these I shall call the states of fever

II. Symptoms of Fever. These are

1. Lassitude; it is the effect of the depression of the whole system, which precedes fever. 2. The nausea, are the natural consequences of the abstraction of that support which the muscles receive from the fulness & tension of the blood vessels. 3. Local pains in the head, breast & bones, want of appetite & costiveness, inability to walk, dry skin, all attend fever. Morbid excitement is the highest grade of disease. Inflammation is only a second grade. Effects of morbid excitement in the

ment in the bloodvessels when not removed by medicines are. 1. Inflammation, it is produced by an effusion of red particles of blood into serous vessels, constituting what Dr. Boerhaave very properly calls error loci. it is the second grade of fever. 2. Secretion or an effusion from rupture, of the serum of the blood constituting dropsies. 3. Secretion of lymph. 4. Secretion of pus, & black matter is secreted not only from the Stomach, but from the bile, & the kidneys; it is sometimes secreted from the trachea & spit up. 5. An effusion by rupture, or a congestion of all the component parts of the blood. 6. Gangrene from the death of the bloodvessels. 7. Rupture of the bloodvessels producing hemorrhage. 8. Redness, phlegmon, pustules, petechiæ, & tubercles. 9. Schirrus. 10. Calcareous. & other earthy matters. 11. Death.

This arises from the following causes. 1. Sudden destruction of the excitability of the bloodvessels. 2. A disorganization of parts immediately necessary to life. 3. A change in the fluids so as to render them destructive to the vital organs. 4. Debility, from the exhausted state of the excitability of the bloodvessels. All these effects of fever are different according to its grade. Very high or very low excitement in fevers often causes death without any marks of Inflammation.

All the different States of fever may be divided
1. Into such as affect the whole arterial system.
2. Into such as affect the whole arterial System, & are accompanied

accompanied at the same time with local disease.
3. Into such as appear to pass by the arterial system, & to fix themselves upon other parts of the body.
I shall call these states of fever Misplaced.

To the first class of the states of fever belongs.

II The Malignant. it constitutes the highest grade of morbid diathesis. It is known by attaching frequently without a chilly fit. by coma. a depressed. slow or intermitting pulse, & sometimes by absence of pain, & with a natural temperament or coldness of the skin. The absence of chills in this disease is attended with bad effects.

III. The Gangrenous. state of fever; for what appears to some Physicians to be signs of putrefaction are nothing but the issue of a violent inflammation left in the hands of nature, or accelerated by stimulating medicines. The experiment of Dr Seybert prove that there is no such thing as a putrefactive fermentation in the blood during life.

IIII. The Synochus Fortis. or inflammatory state of fever. it attacks suddenly with chills, & is succeded by a quick, frequent tense pulse, great heat, thirst pains in the bones, joints. breast or sides; as in pleurisy, gout rheumatism &c.

IV. The Synocha; this fever is known by a full quick & bounding pulse without tension. The autumnal bilious fever, & colic, also gout. often appear in this form.

V. The Synochula. it is that state of fever, in which the

which the pulse is small, but tense & quick. The patient in this state of fever is seldom confined to bed. It is sometimes to be observed in the chronic rheumatism, & in pulmonary consumption.

VII. The Synochoid, this state of fever inclines to the Synocha state of fever.

VIII. The Synochus Mitis, or mild bilious intermitting fever.

VIIII. The Typhus it is known by a weak & frequent pulse, a disposition to sleep, tremor of the hands, dry tongue, & in some instances a diarrhea. These symptoms occur in the Jail, Ship & Hospital fevers. When of long duration I call it the low chronic state of fever. We have acute & chronic — rheumatism, acute & chronic inflammations why not have acute & chronic fevers.

IX. The Typhoid, this state of fever is composed of the synocha & low chronic states of fevers. It is what Dr Butler calls the slow nervous fever. It occurs in the hectic and puerperal fevers.

X. The Hectic, this state of fever differs from all the other states of fever, by the want of regularity in its paroxisms, in which, chills, fevers, & sweats are included. It appears to be an exclusive disease in the blood vessels. It occurs in the pulmonary consumption, lues venera, & sometimes scrophula.

XI The

XII. *The Intermitting.* this is common to all the states of fever which have been mentioned. It occurs most distinctly & universally in those that are of a bilious diathesis.

XIII. *The Febricula.* in this state of fever, the morbid action of the bloodvessels is so feeble as scarcely to be perceptible. The English call it by the name of inward fever.

These twelve state of fever may be considered as primary, in their nature. All the other states of fever, belong to some one of them, or are compounds of them. These primary states of fever seldom appear in the simple form in which they have been described: they often blend their symptoms, & sometimes all the states appear at different times in the course of a fever. Having stated the twelve primary forms of fever we now proceed to the cure of fevers.

But before I enter upon this subject let me add, procul, procul, este nosologi ii. Stand off!! ye fiercy & advocates of Nosology.

Of the Cure of Fever.

1. Of the mode of preventing fever in its forming state. Elevated but natural excitement, debility & depression are the premonitory symptoms of fever.

1. Elevated excitement is the first premonitory symptom of fever, especially in children; it is frequently a precursor of fever. In children it appears

pears with unusual sprightliness & playfulness; &
a raising of the hair on the head. It discovers itself
in a full & frequent, but not morbid pulse; (in a
morbid pulse there is a jerking sensation,) in —
wakefulness; with unusually vivid & correct dreams
in a redness & yellowness of the eyes; in a burning
sensation in the mouth after drinking a glass of
wine; in a dislike of coffee, tobacco if accustomed
to use it; Colours like that of the Rainbow ap-
pearing in the eyes; a hot breath, an absence of
an accustomed pain, a healing up, or breaking
out of an old ulcer. More or less of these symptoms
take place in every predisposition to fever. Its
remedies are rest, low diet, & purges, if they suit the
loss of a few ounces of blood.

2. Debility is the next premonitory sign of fever
it is attended with languor, costiveness, &c. A
disposition to sweat, transient diabetes, sleepi-
ness & drowsiness. When it effects children they
are fatigued with standing, & wishing to be con-
stantly in their mothers lap. Its remedies are,
rest, warm tea, pediluvium; & sometimes the
moderate exercise of the understanding in
study, if not brought on by study.

3. Depression, is the last symptom of fever
it is attended with weakness, the patient is unable
to stand, a dry and cool skin, chillings, some pains
a quick & weak pulse. The only way of conquer-
ing an approaching fever, is to submit to it, by
rest

*See Rushe's Inquiries Volume 4. page 183.

rest & a recumbent posture. The remedies are rest, by going to bed if practicable; fasting; taking diluting drinks only; gentle stimulants, as pediluvium, warm bath, warm bed, wine whey, & a few drops of laudanum; gentle evacuations, as lenitent purges, gentle vomits, & Tar. Emet. moderate V. S. & gentle sweats by diluting drinks — which do not stimulate too much. These are most proper when the disease is nearly formed. The abstraction of heat by cool or cold air & water.

The remedies for the cure of fever when formed are divided into Stimulants & Sedatives.

First. Of Sedatives

They are indicated in all those cases where morbid excitement has raised the system above its natural state, as in the Malignant, Synochus — Fortis, Synocha, & other grades of fever.

The first class of Sedatives are Evacuants, and the II. & these are Bloodletting.* It is indicated in fevers of great morbid excitement. 1. By the sudden suppression or diminution of the natural discharges by the pores, bowels, & kidneys, whereby a plethora is induced in the system. 2. By the habits of the persons who are most subject to fevers. 3. By the theory of fever. I have attempted to prove that higher grades of fever depends upon morbid & excessive action in the blood vessels.

4. By the

* There are a great many fevers in which purges will not act untill after previous bleeding.

4. By the symptoms of the first stage of violent fevers, such as sleepiness, slow oppressed pulse, or by delirium, with a throbbing pulse, & great pain in every part of the body. 5. By the rupture of the blood vessels, - which takes place from the quantity, or impetus of the blood in fevers of great morbid action. Let no one call bleeding a cruel or unnatural remedy. It is one of the specifics of nature: but in the use of it she seldom affords much relief. By artificial [illegible] of bloodletting, we can ascertain the time & place of drawing blood, & we may regulate its quantity by the degree of action in the bloodvessels. 6. By the structure of the spleen. In my Lectures on Physiology I have called the Spleen a reservoir or bason for the blood. 7. By the relief which is obtained in fevers of violent action by remedies of less efficacy. (to be mentioned hereafter.) which act indirectly in reducing the force of the sanguiferous system. 8. By the immense advantages which attends the use of it viz. (1.) It frequently strangles a fever, when used in its forming state, & thereby saves much pain, time, & expence to a patient. 2. It imparts strength to the body, by removing the depression which is induced by the remote cause of fever. 3. It reduces the uncommon frequency of the pulse. 4. It renders the pulse more frequent when preternaturally slow. 5. It checks the nausea & vomiting, which attend the malignant state of fever. 6. It renders the bowels when costive, more easily moved by purges. * 7. It

* renders

renders the action of mercury more speedy, & certain in exciting a salivation. After previous bleeding the effects of mercury are not so injurious; as when given empirically. 8. It disposes the body to sweat spontaneously. 9. It suddenly removes a dryness, & gradually a blackness from the tongue. 10. It removes or lessens pain in every part of the body. especially in the head. 11. It removes or lessens the burning heat of the skin & in the Stomach. 12. It removes a constant chilliness. 13. It checks such sweats as are profuse without affording relief. 14. It sometimes checkes diarrhœa & tenesmus. after other medicines & astringents have been used without success. 15. It cures the intolerance of light. 16. It relieves — coma. 17. It causes a disposition to sleep. 18. It prevents effusions of serum & blood. 19. It often prevents the chronic diseases of cough. consumption, jaundice, dropsies &c. 20. It prevents the termination of malignant, in the gangrenous state of fever. 21. It cures without permitting a seven to fifteen those alarming symptoms. which excite constant apprehensions of danger & death, in the minds of patients & friends. 22. It prepares the way for other medicines to produce their effects, by destroying or weakening a morbid action in the blood vessels. 23. It prevents relapses. It has been accused of — shewing temerity in the Physician: I think it shews temidity. The next two pages are misplaced Great and

distention of the uterus by pregnancy. 8. Fainting after bleeding. This symptom is accidental in many people; no inference can be drawn from it against bloodletting. 9. Coldness of the Extremeties of the whole body. This cold state of fever when it occurs early, yields more easily to bleeding, than other remedies. 10. Sweats are supposed to forbid bloodletting. It relieves them. 11. Dissolved blood in an abscess of an inflammatory crust upon its crassamentum. I have ascribed this to the violent action of the blood vessels rending & tearing the blood to pieces; now bleeding relieves it & prevents this violent action. Therefore this appearance of the blood in certain states of fever instead of forbidding bleeding, is the most vehement call of the system for it. 12. An undue proportion of serum to crassamentum in the blood. It should be disregarded while it is attended with those states of the pulse, which require bleeding. 13. The presence of petechiæ on the skin, abscess, or sore breasts, which accompany or succeed fever, there are no objections to it provided the pulse, indicates it. 14. The long duration of fever. It often protracts the inflamatory diathesis for many weeks, in the chronic state of fever. 15. Tremors & slight convulsions in the limbs. Other remedies are prescribed to remove these symptoms. but the loss of a few ounces of blood, renders them more effectual. 16. It is forbidden after the fifth or seventh

Great & numerous as the advantages of bloodletting are in fevers, there have been many objections to it. I shall briefly enumerate them. 1. It has been objected to in warm weather. 2. Being born, & having lived in a warm climate. This is so far from being an objection to bloodletting in an inflammatory disease that it renders it more necessary. 3. Great apparent weakness. This, in acute & violent fevers, arises from a depressed state of the system. The natural remedy for this, is depletion, & no mode of depleting is so effectual or safe as bloodletting. 4. Infancy & childhood is another objection. This is so far from being an objection to it, that the excitable state of the blood-vessels, in those periods of life, renders it peculiarly necessary in their inflammatory diseases. 5. Old age. The increase of appetite in old people, their inability to use sufficient exercise, a relaxing of the blood-vessels, plethora &c. all indicate bleeding to be more necessary (ceteris paribus) in old people, than in middle aged. 6. The time of menstruation. The uterus during this period, is in an inflamed state, & the whole system is plethoric, bleeding therefore, is more indicated, in fever of such morbid action at this time, than at any other. 7. Pregnancy This is so far from being an objection, is a particular call for it, from the inflammation & distention

or seventh day of a pleurisy. From repeated experience I can aperh, that bleeding is safe in every stage of pleurisy. in which there is pain & tense & oppressed pulse. 17. From the patient being apparently worse after one or two bleedings: This is occasioned by a translation of morbid action from one part of the body to another, & is a sign that the bleeding is doing good; instead of being an objection to it is a call for it. 18. Bleeding has been accused of bringing on a nervous, or chronic state of fever. When blood is drawn in proportion to the morbid action in the system, it is impossible for a chronic fever to be produced by it. 19. It has been charged with being a weakening remedy. I grant that it is so & in this its merits chiefly consists. 20. It is said that it causes the habitual use of it necessary to health & life. This objection is founded upon an ignorance between the healthy & morbid action of the bloodvessels. When blood is drawn in health such a relaxation is induced in the bloodvessels as to favour the formation of plethora, which may require habitual bleeding to remove it; but when blood is drawn only in the inflammatory state of fever, the bloodvessels are reduced from a morbid degree of strength to that which is natural, & hence there is no predisposition to plethora, or periodical bloodletting In a fever the bloodvessels are 6. 8 or 10 above par: by bleeding we reduce it down to par only.

21. It has

21. It has been accused of bringing on an intermitting fever. This is so far from being an objection to it, — that it should be continued as an argument in favour of it. It converts a latent disease, into one more obvious to under the dominion of medicine.

22. It has been said that bleeding, especially copious bleeding predisposes to effusions of serum in the — lungs. chest, bowels, limbs & brain. It is no such thing: we have since the use of bloodletting has been practised, had fewer dropsies, in the ratio often to one, than formerly.

To this objection, I reply in the following manner: ask the poor patients who come to the door of our hospital, with swelled legs, hard bellies, every fall wether they have been too copiously bled, & they will tell you, that no lancet has come near their arms.

23. Another objection is, that the Indians of our Country cure their inflammatory fevers without it. Their diseases are different from those of civilized people. Other evacuating remedies have been said to be more effectual & safe, in reducing the inflammatory state of fever, they are, Vomits, purges, sweats, salivation & blisters.

1. Vomits. they have often been effectual in curing fevers of a mild nature, but I object to them because they are uncertain in their operation; they are unsafe in many conditions of the system, as in

The two following pages are misplaced

charged by it, to the violence or changes in the fever.

5. Blisters: they are useful in depleting from those parts which are the seats of local inflammation. But to depend upon them in cases of great morbid action is as unwise as it would be to attempt to bale the water from a leaky & sinking ship, by the bucket instead of discharging it by two or three pumps.

6. Abstemious diet: this has sometimes been prescribed as a remedy for fever. To depend upon this in the cure of inflammatory fever, whether acute or chronic is like trusting to the rays of the Sun to exhale the water of an overflowing tide, instead of draining it off immediately, by digging a hole in the ground.

That bleeding has great advantages over every method of depleting that has been mentioned, I infer because it abstracts one of the exciting causes, viz. the stimulus of blood, from the seat of the fever. It is also quick in its operation, & may be accommodated to the rapidity of fever: it is under the command of a physician. He may bleed when, & when he pleases, & regulate its quantity to the state of the system. It may be performed with the least attendance of nurses or friends; it disturbs the system much less than any other method of depleting; it is a more delicate depleting remedy; there is no immediate danger to life from its use; it is less weakening when used to the extent that is necessary to cure, than the same degrees of vomiting, purging

as in pregnancy a disposition to apoplexy & ruptures; they are not subject to the control of a physician & they are always ineffectual in fevers of great morbid action.

2. Purges: they are useful in discharging acrid & acid faces. & bile from the bowels in fevers: but like vomits they are uncertain in their operation; they are not subject to the control of a Physician, and they are always ineffectual in fevers of great morbid action. unsafe in the advanced stage of fevers.

3. Sweating. this was introduced into practice at a time when morbific matter was supposed to be the proximate cause of fever. This is likewise an uncertain remedy; it is slow & disagreeable it is not under the direction of a Physician, and sometimes, even when most prosperous, ineffectual in the cure of fever: besides, the preparations of Antimony used for exciting sweats are by no means safe: they sometimes convulse the system by a violent shaking.

4. Salivation: this acts by exciting & inflaming the glands of the mouth & throat. By this means abstracts excitement & inflammation from more violent parts. But I object to this because it is sometimes impossible, by the largest doses of mercury to excite a salivation; it is not quick enough in its operation; it is at all times a disagreeable & often painful remedy, & it cannot be proportioned in its duration, or in the quantity of fluid discharged.

ging, & sweating: convalescence is more rapid after it. It is also more perfect than after the use of other remedies. By making use of bloodletting in fevers, we are not precluded from the benefits of the other evacuating remedies. Some of them are rendered more effectual & certain by it, & there are cases of fever, in which the combined or successive application of them all is barely sufficient to save life. To rely upon any one evacuating remedy, to the exclusion of the others, is like trusting to a pair of oars in a sea voyage, instead of spreading every sail of a ship.

Having replied to the principal objections to bloodletting, & stated its comparative advantages over other modes of depletion. I proceed next to mention the circumstances which should regulate the use of it, these are. 1. The state of the pulse: the following states of the pulse indicate it viz. a full, frequent & tense pulse such as occurs in the pulmonary, gouty, & phrenic states of fever. A full frequent & vigorous pulse without tension: a full frequent & jerking pulse without tension; this occurs in the paralytic, apoplectic & hydrophic states of fever: A small frequent but tense pulse, it occurs in the chronic, pulmonary & rheumatic fevers: A tense & quick pulse, without much preternatural frequency; this is common in the yellow fever: A slow but tense pulse such as occurs in the apoplectic & malignat states of fever:

An

An uncommonly frequent pulse; this occurs in the malignant fever: A soft pulse; it sometimes, I have remarked, becomes tense after bleeding: An intermitting pulse: A depressed pulse: & An imperceptible pulse.

If all the states of the pulse which have been enumerated indicate bleeding, it must be, an affecting consideration to reflect, how many lives have been lost, by Physicians limiting the use of the Lancet only to the tense or full pulse! A pulse more tense in one artery than in the other, I have found to proceed congestions in the Brain To render the knowledge of bloodletting, from the state of the pulse as definite & correct as possible, I refer you to my directions for feeling the pulse: for which see Vol. 1. page 59. Where the disease is recent, the part affected important to life, & where pain is great, & respiration difficult, the pulse may be disregarded in the use of the Lancet: Also where there is a redness of the face, watery eyes, pain in the head, the lancet should be used without any regard to the pulse.

2. Regard should be had with respect to the reigning Epidemic, in deciding upon bloodletting. If it be of an highly inflammatory nature, bleeding may be used with more safety, in cases where the indications of it from the pulse are doubtful. The character of a previous epidemic should likewise direct its use.

3. Regard

3. Regard should be had with respect to the weather and season of the year. It is more necessary in dry weather & it is more indicated in the spring & autumn, than in summer and winter.

4. The constitution & habits of the patient, should be taken into consideration. If it be plethoric and accustomed to bleeding. in former indispositions, it will be more necessary to bleed. Nature will expect it. from her being accustomed to it.

5. The consistency of a patient should regulate the use of a lancet. The pressure of the fat upon the blood vessels. lessens their diameter. & of course they contain less blood therefore less blood should be drawn from fat people (ceteris paribus) than lean.

6. The size. less blood should be drawn (ceteris paribus) from small than large people.

7. The age of Adults: in persons between 50 & 60 years of age, more blood may be drawn than in middle life, in similar diseases. In persons beyond 70 it should be regulated according to the appearances of the blood. The blood drawn from a person between 80 & 90 years of age will not seperate; because the blood vessels are preternaturally excited.

8. In prescribing the loss of blood regard should be had to the country or place, from which persons affected with fever have arived.

9. Regard should be had to the structure & situation of

tion of the parts diseased with febrile action; the brain trachea, rectum & bladder, when inflamed, require more copious bleeding than the same degrees of disease in the lungs & some other parts of the body.

11. After bleeding, the appearances of the blood should be attended to, in order to judge of the propriety of repeating it. I shall briefly enumerate the different appearances of the blood, beginning with the highest grade. (1.) Dissolved blood: it arises from a vibient degree of action in the blood vessels so as to dispose them to a paralytic state. It is generally considered as a sign to lay aside the lancet. If it occur in the first stage of a fever, it indicates a very opposite practice: by repeated bleedings, the vessels recover their natural action, & the blood returns to its original texture. It threatens most danger to life when it resembles molasses in its consistence. The danger is less when that which occupies the lower part of the cup, is dissolved. (2.) Blood of a scarlet colour, without any seperation into cra[illegible]samentum & serum, indicates a second grade of morbid action. This we generally find in old people. (3.) Blood in which part of the cra[illegible]samentum is dissolved in the serum, resembling

what is

what is called tolura carnium, or the washing of flesh in water, this is the third grade. (4.) Crassamentum floating in the serum. (5) Crassamentum sinking to the bottom of a bowl in yellow serum. Serum of green or red colour. Lastly, Sizey blood or blood covered with a buffy coat. The more the crassamentum appears in the form of a cup, the greater the inflammation. This appearance of the blood occurs in all cases of common inflammatory fever. Blood which is of a pale colour near the edges, than in the middle, is a sign it will be sizey.

11. Blood letting should always be copious where there is danger from sudden & great congestion or inflammation in vital parts. In drawing blood, the quantity should be large or small at a time, according to the state of the system. An ignorance of the rapid manner in which blood is regenerated; is an objection by some to blood-letting. In persons who have lived for days & sometimes weeks on diluting drinks only, we often find an active pulse; this perhaps arises, from the fat contained in the omentum nourishing the Liver, in the place of the stomach, the Liver forms into chyle, & it is turned into blood & thus the action of the blood vessels is kept up.

Bleeding ad deliquium animi, in the first stage of a fever. generally has a very good effect; but

but it should never be done in the close of a disease There is a state of fever, in which an check in the action of the blood vessels is barely perceptible: in this case the loss of four or five ounces of blood has very good effect.

Bleeding from an Artery, commonly called Arteriotomy, has a better effect in diseases, when venesection has not been performed in its first stage More blood can be taken from an artery without fainting, than from a vein. A less quantity drawn from an artery is effectual. I deliver these remarks upon Arteriotomy, from Dr Butler but I think they are reasonable & sensible. I can say but little about it from my own experience Much has been said about the proper place from whence blood should be drawn. Our present ideas of the circulation of the blood, have taught us that it may be drawn from the arm with more advantage.

Where an inflammatory fever arises from local affection, or from contusion in the head or breast or from a morbid excitement in those above other parts of the arterial system, cups & leeches are most useful. If cups or leeches are applied while the inflammation is general they are injurious. Where diseases are both local and general, bleeding from the arm is most useful. The proper time for bleeding in fevers. It may be done

be done at all times when indicated by the pulse & other circumstances. in continual fevers; but it should be used chiefly in the paroxisms of such as intermit. Different positions of the body influence the effects of bloodletting. If the patient is very liable to syncope it should be drawn in a recumbent posture: but where there is no fear of fainting a sitting posture should be prefered. A standing position brings on Syncope the soonest, by its lessning the termination of the blood to the brain.

Bloodletting is forbidden, in all those diseases where there is reason to believe that the brain & viscera are engorged with blood, & the whole system prostrated below the point of reaction. It is seldom proper to bleed after the third day in a Malignant fever, if it has not been used on the days previous to it. Where fever is attended with paroxisms it should be omitted, & it should be used sparingly in the close of those paroxisms. It should be used sparingly in diseases of habitual drunkards. It is improper after the suppurating process of local inflammation. It should be ommitted after copious expectoration, in pneumony. It should be avoided as much as possible when there is a constitutional dread against it. In such

cases

cases it always does harm. Also where there is a great predisposition to syncope & convulsions. Intense state of the pulse does not always call for the repetition of the lancet; it probably arises from a suppuration of the Liver. We sometimes meet with a tense pulse in Hemorrhages which cannot be subdued by the pulse. When bloodletting is used by principle, it cannot be called a fatal remedy.

III. Vomits: They are proper in autumnal fevers of a moderate grade. They are forbidden in all fevers of great morbid action; but where bleeding has been used they are more proper. They are much safer when given to children than to adults. It is common to give but one emetic, & that in the beginning of a fever; this method has no effect they should be given frequently, in order to render them effectual.

I have given them every other day in Scarlatina Anginosa, & with success. When they relieve headach & produce sweats they are most beneficial.

Tar. Emetic is the best medicine to be given to produce vomiting. They are generally of most service in the forming state of a fever, especially those from bilio-miasmata.

IIII. Purges: they are indicated in cases of great mor-

great morbid excitement. They should be given in such quantities as to produce five or six stools in a day: they lessen the stimulus of the faces: they lessen the pressure of the bowels: they carry off the bile & style, & they create an artificial weak part. & thus abstract the morbid excitement from the blood to that part. Purges should be either the lenient, active, or drastic, according to the state of the disease. Castor oil produces copious discharges from the bowels. Calomel & Jalap or Rhubarb are the most proper for all bilious fevers Sulpur acts most powerfully on the lower belly. Salts should be given in divided doses. few systems will bear an ounce at once. They should be given immediately after the paroxism or between them, but never in a paroxism of a fever.

Glysters are a very important remedy in fevers of great morbid excitement. They remove those hard faces in the caecum, colon, or rectum, which purges do not act upon them. They relieve the pressure made by the faces upon the bladder & other viscera. It is an unfavourable sign when the stools are liquid & have no smell in malignant fevers. When a purge is rejected by the stomach, a glyster will be retained & prove effectual. Suppositories are sometimes useful: they may be made of wax, Vallum. They often remove sickness & vomiting

and

and they disturb the system less than purges.
They act either by their quality, or quantity.

IV. *Sweating Medicines*: they are divided into external & internal. The external are 1. covering the body all over with blankets. 2. Moving a warming pan full of hot coals over the body they covered. 3. & 6 Dr. 6 Darwin says covering the head with blankets, & inhaling the same air produces sweating. 4. Hot sweet oil rubbed on the body; flannels dipped in warm water, & applied; the warm vapour bath; bottles of warm water covered & applied to the extremities; also bricks applied hot to them; these remedies have all been used with very great advantage. Of all these remedies the first, second & two last, only should be used, they incommode the patient less than the others. They are useful when we are fearful of internal congestion

The internal are 1. By creating nausea by giving small doses of Tar. Emetic, & Ipecacuanah, contrayerva, snake root &c. this remedy should be rejected, they are very improper in inflammatory diseases, besides that, they are very uncertain & very disagreeable. 2. & Diluting drinks. they are very useful in the forming state of a fever, but are very improper after the fever is formed. When thirst-

thirst is excessive in a fever it should be allayed by sucking an Orange or by taking a few drops of laud anum. Flaxseed tea, or gum Arabic dissolved in water may be given to the patient. I shall resume the subject of drinks at another time.

3. A great number of medicines, the names of which I need not mention, have been used for this purpose: they are improper in all cases of great morbid excitement: they are properly when nature shews a disposition to throw off the disease by the pores. Never trust to this remedy only, in fevers of violent morbid action, in which every outlet should be opened. On the subject of sweating medicines we are to rely upon none but the external ones.

V. Sialigogues: the medicine generally used for this purpose is Mercury. By creating an inflammation & effusion in the mouth & throat, it diverts the morbid excitement from more vital parts of the body; it produces a moisture on the skin; creates an appetite; & very often renders a speedy cure: & where a disease is cured by a salivation a relapse seldom occurs. Ven. Sec. purges, & vomits accelerates its action, but do not insure it.

VII. Blisters: are used as Evacuants, they are very useful after the system has been reduced. There is a certain point at which if

they

they are applied they produce very good effects: they may be applied with great advantage to every part of the body.

Remedies for abstracting stimulus.

I. Cold. in the forms of Air, water, & ice. From air by the patient sitting up. or when that cannot be done. throwing the bed. cloaths off. of him. and exposing his body to the air a few minutes. Cold water is more durable in its effects. There are several modes of using it. 1. By affusion, that is dashing it over the whole body: this method should be used only in the forming state of a fever. 2. By immersion: by placing the body in water: this method should not be used unless exercise can be taken with it: when immersion is used the water should be tepid. 3. Ablution. sponging. or rubbing the patient with wet cloths as he lies in the bed. 4. By placing the hands & feet in cold water. 5. By injecting cold water from ½ a pint to a pint. when applied in this way it lessens the heat. & weakens the part. It acts by abstracting heat. & by creating a new action. It acts two ways. first as a sedative. & after reducing the system it acts secondly as a stimulus. Ablution is forbidden when the heat of the body is below its natural temperature The application of cold water is hurtful in all local diseases. especially Ophthalmia.

Ice is

Ice is chiefly used in diseases of the head, it is used by pounding it very fine, & applying it in a bag or bladder to the head.

I object to the above methods of using cold because they reject the use of all other remedies. They can seldom be applyed without the physicians superintendance, which is often very inconvenient. The whole skin is a unit, therefore cold water applied to a part only, will diffuse its effects over the whole in a few minutes. In the fevers of this Country, washing of the hands, face & feet in cold water is all that is necessary.

III. Abstinence: the stimulus of Animal & nourishing food should be abstracted. Milk, Butter, Wine, Spirits, Cyder &c. should be forbidden. The aliments should be liquid as - beef tea, Sago, tapioca, arrow root, boiled, roasted apples.

IIII. Darkness: by the abstraction of the stimulus of light & sound: light is very hurtful especially when there is a tendency to delirium. No person should be admitted & there should be as little conversation as possible in the room.

IV. Moderate fear: by removing the invigorating passions.

V. Rest: all exercise should be forbidden with

uncommon case. There are some cases of fever in which gestation is found very useful.

VII. Diluting drinks: the stimulus of thirst should be allayed, by diluting drinks; water is the best: balm tea, toast water, lemonade, tamarind water, raw apple water. Two raw apples pared & sliced put into a quart of boiling water, with a little sugar, added to it, is a very pleasant drink; dried apples may be used if necessary. A table spoonful of jelly (of any kind) to a pint of boiling water, makes a very pleasant drink also. They may all be varied & given in rotation. They should be neither cold nor hot, cold drinks stimulate indirectly, hot drinks directly: tepid should be prefered, they allay thirst much better. Drinks should never be taken in such quantities, at the close of a fever as to produce distention: the less drink a patient takes in first stage of fever the better.

The internal remedies which abstract stimulus, are called Sedatives.

I. Nitre & other Neutral Salts. Nitre reduces the force & frequency of the pulse. It is not necessary for nitre to produce nausea & vomiting, in order to render it effectual. The general dose is from XV to XX grains. If given every two hours, X grains only should be given at a dose. If you give

it three times a day twenty grains may be given at a dose. It can seldom be taken by ghastly persons. Sal. Tar. & Elan. Sal. are the best for bilious complaints & gout. Sp. Mindereri, I can say nothing about it from my own experience: it is said to be an useful remedy.

III. Preparations of Antimony: there are a great many preparations of it. I prefer the Tar. Emetic to any of them. Ipecacuanah may be substituted in its place when we cannot regulate the quantity of Tar. Emetic. I generally use it in combination with Nitre in the proportion of ½ of a grain of Tar. Antimon. & ten grains of Nitre. — given every two hours in inflamatory fever.

IIII. Sugar of Lead: this has lately been used with very great success in abstracting stimulus. It is an excellent remedy in hemorrhages: it acts by allaying the irritability. When used as a chronic medicine, it often affects the stomach.

IV. Foxglove: this has been used with advantage in hydropic. & pulmonary complaints. I have used it, in those diseases but unsuccessfully. The leaves should be prefered.

V. External applications to the surface of the body. Frictions with sweet oil, vinegar &c have been found very useful in diseases of great morbid excitement. Nitre dissolved in vinegar has been

been used with success in the Yellow Fever. I have used it with very great advantage in the proportion of ℥i of Nitre to one pound of vinegar cloths are to be dipped into it, & applied to the part in pain. I have lately prescribed it for rheumatism.

The remedies which I have prescribed for fevers includes the Malignant. Synochus fortis. Synocha. Synochuld. Synochoid, and Synochus mitis. States of fever.

The Typhoid state of fever: this form of fever generally occurs in the Gaol, puerperal, and sometimes bilious fevers & pleurisy. It frequently comes on gradually in its ~~our~~ form; it often continues from twenty to forty days without any intermission. If an Emetic be taken in its forming, it strangles it. Bark, Wine, Opium &c. are improper in this fever: stimulants are also improper. The rules used for the cure of diseases are to abstract, support, or stimulate, & do nothing, this last remedy might be applied, in the Typhus state of fever. The remedies for the Typhoid are, If there is action in the bloodvessels, bloodletting, vomits are very proper, & they are safer than Ben. Sec. in this state, they are also very successful in untying (what I call) the typhoid knot; gentle purges, nitre, blisters, & perhaps salivation; these remedies should be continued untill the typhoid

action

action is nearly extinguished, then stimulants are to be used. When you give stimulants begin with giving small doses & increase the dose gradually, which frequently produces a cure.

Those primary forms of Fever which require Stimulants are the Malignant where there is no reaction, the Gangrenous, & the low Chronic or Typhus State of fever. these all require the same remedies.

The Stimulants are divided into external & internal. The internal may be divided into medicines & aliments. The medicines are, all fermented & distilled liquors, volatile alkali, ether, pyroumatic & aromatic oils, opium, bark, bitters, wine, mercury &c. The aliments include such vegetable & animal matters as are commonly used in diet.

The external stimulants are external cataplasms & fomentations applied to the body & extremities, blisters to the lower extremities, glysters, cold & warm bath, cataplasms of onions, garlic & mustard to the feet, caustics & boiling water.

In administering the internal stimulants if you are called early, begin with the weakest of them, & by giving small doses: if called late give large doses, give them in rotation & give them constantly.

1. Of the

1. Of the fermented liquors; there are the different kinds of Wine, Malt liquor, & Ardent Spirits. Wine is most cordial & nourishing: the quantity to be given, should be according to the nature of it. Less of the white Wine should be given, than of the red. It may be given aloral or diluted in water according as the patient likes it. Ardent Spirits should be given only to those who are accustomed to use of it. from a pint to a quart may be taken.

Of the Malt Liquors. Porter should be prefered, its bitterness gives it a stimulating power. From one to three bottles have been taken in a day with very good succes.

2. Volatile Alkali: it has a very good effect in this state of fever. From V to X grains may be taken every two hours, in the form of bolus or pill.

3. Empyreumatic & Aromatic Oils. Of the empyreumatic oils I can say nothing, excepting the Oil of Amber, which I have used to a very great advantage. I can say nothing of any of the Aromatic oils, but the oil of Mint: this I have used frequently with succes. Musk & Castor, to which has been added the urine of the Pole-cat, these I think may be all laid aside.

4. Opium is a stimulant, small doses of it induce sleep, large doses produces inflammation of the bowels. It acts upon every part of the body.

Directions for the use of Opium. 1. In the beginning of this

ning of this State of fever, give it in small doses. Ten drops will often induce sleep when thirty or forty will not. There are two ways of inducing sleep by Opium (1.) By giving so much as to raise the system up to the Sleeping point. when it is reduced & (2.) To give so little as to bring it down to the sleeping point when it is excited. 2. The dose should be increased gradually according to the progress of debility. it can then do no harm. 3. It should be given in the day, as well as at night. In cases of extreme weakness Dr Knight says the pulse should be watched, & when it begins to flag a dose of Opium should be given. I have saved several of my patients from death, by following his advice.

There is a case on record, (in the Medical Inquiries & Observations of London) in which this practice was attended with compleate success.

It should be laid aside as soon as the disease will admit. When it ceases to act in the Intestines it should be given in larger doses by way of glysters. The doses should be lessened in the same ratio in which they were increased. Other should be used after the Opium has lost its effects: from 40 to 60 drops every hour may be begun with. & increased to a teaspoonful if nekessary.

5. Bark is often used very successfully in this State of fever; it is both diffusible & durable.

mixing

*The coffee & Bark may be increased to two tea-spoonfuls to one pint of boiling water. Two table spoonfuls to be taken every hour.

mixing it with opium, has a much better effect than the Pulv. Bark itself. A tea spoonful of coffee, a tea spoonful of Pulv. Bark, & half a pint of boiling water mixed together, is a very good method of taking it.* From fours to six & even to ten ounces may be taken in a day. A decoction of the Willow bark has been found very useful. Where the Bark is very offensive, Gentian may be used.

6. Mercury. when bloodletting is forbidden in this fever, this remedy is very useful. & when other remedies are not successful, this remedy should be resorted too. If the smell of Mercury be very offensive calomel may be substituted in its place. When bloodletting is forbidden in malignant fevers, great reliance should be placed upon the use of Mercury. I believe it seldom does harm, when given after depletion has been used.

7. Pure Air is very useful in this fever: its effects are wonderful in the malignant and gangrenous states of fever. Cold air is highly improper: this I experienced in the removal of the sick from the military hospitals in cold weather: which always proved injurious.

Vital air - large fires should be made to correct the heat of the room; where there are no fire-

places

places, as in Military hospitals &c. the fire should be made in the middle of the room; the smoke will ascend, & very soon cease incommoding the patients breathing. The air is rendered purer by placing the bed of the patient in the middle of the room, & removing the curtains from it; no more persons should be admitted in the room than is necessary to attend them; visitors should not be admitted; Nurses nor any other persons should sit upon the bed. The stools of the patient should be in cold water this corrects its fetor; the linnen & sheets should be frequently changed; the floors should be wet with cold water: Vinegar has been used, but it soon becomes offensive; but few patients should be confined in the same room. Oxygen gas has been used to purify the room; I can say nothing about it from my own experience: it is in general to expensive.

8. Invigorating the understanding & passions in this State of fever is often beneficial. Conversation for a short time sometimes has very good effects. Anger once cured a Merchant in Jamaica in a low state of typhus fever. Terror sometimes cures; courage has chased it away; the pronouncing of great & popular names has been

and

used to raise the spirits when very low; love has sometimes recalled the departing strength of a patient: good news of a public or private nature has a very good effect upon some persons. These remedies are useful only in those states of fever in which the patient is very low. Deaths which happen while our patients are so low should not be told of: gloomy visitors should not be admitted: Minister or Wife, should never be suggested to them directly by the Physician, but indirectly.

9. Stimulating injections, as glysters of bark, wine, laudanum, spirits of turpentine, & hot water in large quantities so as to act by distention. Of the Stimulus of Aliments. Animal food, this acts in three ways. 1. By the pleasure it creates. 2. As a new stimulus. 3. By repletion. Food is often most necessary, when most loathed. You should never suffer the appetite of your patient in this fever to regulate the quantity. he should be urged to eat very often. Fish is most proper, next wild fowl & poultry. Vegitable are sage, barley, tapioca, roasted turnips &c.

Of the External Stimulants.

1. Spirits applied to the nose; just so hands as washed with vinegar. It may be conveyed to the nose in the form

in the form of vapour, by putting it on hot coals.
The bark made into paste, & applied to the whole body, has been found useful in the West Indies
Cloths dipped into Spt. of Turpentine, or Spirits and
applied to the navel, has been found very useful.
Limbs wrapped in hot flannels & impregnated
with aromatics: these have all been used with
success.
2. Cold & warm baths, have been recommended
they are however unsafe. Bottles filled with
warm water, or flannel dipt in warm water
& applied are the most useful.
3. Blisters have been recommended, but they
are inert & unsuccessful in this state of fever
They may be used in local pains if not seated
too far from the circulation; because they are
apt to produce gangrene.
4. Cataplasms. beg in with mild ones as salt
vinegar & flour, then onions, garlic & after those
mustard may be applied alone or mixed with flour.
Mustard may be applied to the feet, ancles & up
to the knees in desperate cases.
5. Caustics & scarifications, applied to the
arms & legs have been found very successful
remedies, when bloodletting is improper.
6. Boiling water has a very good effect, when
you wish the system to be highly excited, in
a short time.

J. Saunds

7. Sounds have a very great influence in this fever.
8. Light is a powerful & very pleasant stimulus.

It is very improper for patients to sit up in this fever, excepting to have his bed made, and sometimes not even for that. Sweating is improper, it causes debility, a softness & moisture of the skin is all that is necessary. When they are spontaneous they generally precede death. Cold drinks are improper unless there is a local inflammation; warm drinks should be preferred: purging is very improper in this state of fever unless there is reason to believe that bile is accumulated, then one stool should be induced & that by a glyster. In most cases of low chronic fevers, no disadvantage will arise from the patient having no stool for two or three days. The urine should not be suffered to stagnate in the bladder, it should be drawn off by means of a catheter. Sleep is proper or improper according to the state of the system & pulse. If the pulse be moderate it is proper: if not they should be often wakened & not be allowed to sleep too long, & should be intreated to take a little food very frequently.

The condition of the system & the state of the pulse should be our compass, & we should never take our hands & eyes off from them. This form is sometimes Epidemic, viz. (the low chronic fever) with this gen-

With this, gentlemen, we finish our treatment of fevers. Having enumerated the treatment & remedies for the Malignant, Gangrenous, Typoches &c &c states of fever. we now proceed to consider the treatment which is proper during convalescence from all fevers.

After the termination of fevers, patients are still subject to disease, & should be attended to in a convalescent state.

Of the remedies & treatment proper for Convalescents.

Cordials & aliments should be given according to the excitability of the system. During convalescence several symptoms of fever often take place, & frequently cause relapses. The following are the symptoms of a relapse; great wakefulness, sickness or vomiting in the morning; sometimes bile is vomited up, but this is not always the case; defect or excess of appetite; strong venereal desires; anasarcous swellings of the limbs; obstructions in the viscera; ulcers; defect of speech; falling off of the hair; costiveness, pulmonary congestion; (I have known pulmonary congestion to follow a chronic fever.) cough & an impaired state of the memory, & of the understanding.

The remedies are cordial drinks; porter & malt liquors, they are most agreeable to our patients in this fever; cordial & nourishing diet, & fruits, all kinds

kinds; the quantity taken should be moderate. They should be taken frequently & small quantities at a time. As the accumulated excitability is very easily excited, the stimulus should be applied very gradually. A change of place, hurry your patient out of the room into another as soon as he becomes convalescent; remove the pill boxes, plaisters, rags &c. they all have a sedative effect. Change of dress; gentle exercise in a carriage but not to fatigue; — warm clothes in the day; warm bed clothes a night: & Burham's tincture of bark should be taken occasionally; a table spoonful three times a day.

Animal food, immoderate venery, good news, or the sight of a friend who has been long absent, sometimes causes relapses.

To prevent it the following rules should be observed.
1. Avoid reinfection. 2. Avoid purging medicines. 3. Avoid sitting or standing in a current of cool air, in the summer season. If watchfulness occur a few drops of laudanum or a drink of porter at going to bed will relieve it. If sickness & vomiting occur in the morning, eating in the night relieves it. It often arises from acrimony in the stomach by emptiness; the stimulus of aliment cures it. If swelling of the limbs: by rubbing them upwards, in the morning only. If obstructions, mercurial frictions should be used. If ulcers, stimulating plaisters should be applied. All the other symptoms may be

toms may be cured by the common remedies. If the understanding be impaired exercise will wear it off.

The cure of a patient from fever causes sudden growth, increase of fat, from debility, which disposes the cellular membrane to become lax, & to increase in fat. How does fever produce those effects?

I answer, by the debility which is induced, accumulating excitability, which makes a broader surface for stimulus to act upon. A cessation of old chronic diseases, & a cure of a severe attack of feber has been known to remove baneness, & it causes strength to the system.

Of the Prognosis and critical days of fevers.

Fevers are said to terminate upon certain days called their crisis. Their whole course have been compared to our annual revolution; & their paroxisms to the daily revolution of our Earth.

The third, fifth, seventh, ninth, & eleventh days are the critical days of a continual or tertian fever. After the eleventh day they lose their tertian & become quartain. The fourteenth, seventeenth, & twentieth days, are the critical days of a quartain fever. After that I believe there is no certainty, upon what day, it will terminate. Fevers sometimes terminate without any perceptible matter being discharged from the body; sometimes by sweats, & by a sedative in the urine but these be uncertain. In the month of August, the third & fifth are the critical

critical days in an Autumnal fever. In September it generally terminates on the fifth, seventh, ninth or eleventh day. If you hesitate about the propriety of bleeding do it on the critical day, in preference to the non critical. Most powerful medicines should be used upon the Lunar days; the patient should avoid all exciting causes at these times.

Prognosis of fevers. it varies in different countries & in different persons.

1. They are according to the violence & duration of the remote exciting causes. & of the suddenness of the attack; the more sudden the attack the more dangerous it is.

2. It is more or less dangerous, in proportion as the intercourse between the parts are broken. The more a fever invades the whole system, provided it be not below the point of reaction, the less dangerous it is.

3. It is more dangerous when it comes on with great violence, & without chills.

4. If it creeps on very slowly, it is unfavourable.

5. When the paroxisms occur on an even day it is unfavourable.

6. If it is attended with high spirits it is dangerous.

7. It is a bad sign for patients to say they feel too well.

8. Chills occurring in the close of a chronic fever are favourable.

J. In Inter

9. In Intermittens, procrastinating fits are favourable; anticipating, are unfavourable.

Of the Signs which indicate the issue of fever in life and death.

Great debility in the beginning of a fever is favourable, in the close of a fever it is unfavourable. It appears in tremors, startings, twitchings & subsultus tendinum. The absence of pain in fevers of great malignity is dangerous. Pain in external parts are favourable. Pain after depletion is favourable, long protracted is dangerous: pain about the crisis of a fever is unfavourable. Falling down of the jaws, sliding down in the bed, are very unfavourable. Partial heat & coldness are unfavourable signs: coldness at the wrists while the hands are warm is always a fatal sign. Long protracted chillingness & burning heat of the skin are unfavourable; absence of thirst & intense thirst are unfavourable: if thirst subsides suddenly is is very alarming; a desire for uncommon drinks is unfavourable; pulse preternaturally slow especially in children is a fatal sign; an intermitting pulse is dangerous; a pulse above 120 in a natural pulse in a malignant fever, are always dangerous. A white inflamed, yellow, or dry tongue are fatal; a natural tongue is very fatal in violent fevers. A red, smooth, and polished tongue is very alarming; a dry black

tongue

tongue is more so. A natural tongue, natural pulse, & natural heat of the skin are fatal in the Yellow Fever; A matter resembling the white of an egg on the tongue is favourable. A moisture upon the tongue is favourable. A tongue is sometimes dry by the patient sleeping with his mouth open. A dark tongue, is dangerous; chewing tobacco, liquorice &c. sometimes causes the dark colour of the tongue. The Eyes half closed is fatal except in the dysentery; one eye appearing larger than the other, contracted pupil, redness of the eyes, a glassy appearance &c, are all unfavourable signs A defect of vision, catching at the bed clothes, & of supposed substances floating before them, are fatal signs. Matter in the inner canthus of the eye is a bad sign. Deafness in fevers of a mild nature is favourable; tinnitus auricum is unfavourable. An extension of the sense of hearing is favourable. It is of great consequence to be careful how you whisper in the room of your patient, they often hear it. A sudden restoration of sensibility, pain from blisters in a mild fever are favourable: in a malignant fever, unfavourable; A bitter taste, or a taste of Copper, is unfavourable. Sneezing, a return of old chronic diseases, old habits, pain, &c. &c. are favourable. Constant looking round

ing round about the room at the hearing of noises, or when you open the door of his room, is a very favourable sign: Gaping, blisters if they become sore, are favourable: itching of the scalp & nose are fatal signs: Hippocratic countenance, unfavourable: a frown upon the face unfavourable: A falling in of the countenance & paleness, in long continued fevers, is favourable. A countenance unnaturally placid, unfavourable: respiration alternately quick & slow, very quick, or always quick, is unfavourable. The expansion of the ala nasi, & of the cheeks, unfavourable: hollow moan in sleep, & cold breath fatal: Paraphonia is unfavourable; Aphonia, is much more so. A sharp, quick & not natural voice is alarming: Lying on the side after lying on the back, favourable: Obstinate costiveness, white stools, & involuntary stools, are unfavourable: Involuntary discharges of wind, unfavourable: wind when discharged with crepitus favourable: A return of voluntary stools & urine, are favourable: Green & black stools, favourable: A regular spontaneous stool a certain sign of returning health: A swelling of the belly, especially about the pubis is unfavourable: A return of appetite, is unfavourable in the beginning of a fever, but in the last stage, it is a very favourable sign: A relish of tobacco to those who are accustomed to use it is

a favour-

a favourable sign: Vomiting at the close of a fever is alarming: Great wakefulness, suppression of urine, pale & high coloured, coffee coloured, dark & fated or bloody urine are all unfavourable signs: Urine which scalds when discharged is favourable: Copious discharge of urine often attends the crisis of a fever: An involuntary discharge of urine, is unfavourable: Sweats when partial is favourable: Putrid sweats, unfavourable: Abcesses are now & then favourable: A return of glandular swellings is favourable: A spontaneous salivation & sweating is favourable: A putrid or cadaverous smell emitted from a patient in the close of a fever is unfavourable: Hemorrhages are favourable in the beginning, but in the close of a fever alarming: Priapism is sometimes a good sign: Hiccough is fatal in malignant fevers: Swallowing with difficulty, & but one swallow at a time is fatal: Convulsions are alarming in the beginning & fatal at the close of a disease: Gnashing of the teeth is unfavourable:

Of the Signs of life & death as they appear in the Mind.

Apathy, with respect to the issue of a fever, is unfavourable. I am always sorry to hear a patient say "let me die in peace" it is unfavourable. Sighing, an enquiry after the hours of the day & nights are unfa-

are unfavourable: An enquiry into the public news, favourable: A desire to be remembered is alarming: A desire of life when very strong is favourable: A slow answer to questions, is unfavourable: Apparent absence of affection for Children & friends is unfavourable: return of any mental habit is favourable especially of wit: A return of solicitude for Children & friends is favourable: An ill humour is a favourable sign.

The above signs are not always to be relied upon; they may sometimes deceive us. I have seen death follow after all the favourable signs were observed; & I have seen them recover, when most of the unfavourable signs had taken place. Therefore when you are called upon to give an opinion, you should be careful.

When I am urged to give an opinion I always say "there is no fever without danger, & that I have seen people worse than you are, that got well, & I have seen some die who did not appear to be as bad as you are." If you are prepared to give a more correct answer, you should give an unfavourable one.

We proceed in the next place to make some remarks upon the cause, symptoms, & those states of general fever, which are known by the names of Hectic, Intermitting, Febricula, Bilious & Yellow Fever, Plague, Jail Fever, Fever from Opium, & from the bite of rabid animals.

II. Of

fever. It is sometimes taken for it. It differs from an
Intermittent*

This fever is said to attack persons about 45 year of
age. All those causes which can be removed by sur-
gery should first be done.

II. Of the Hectic Fever. This state of fever frequently occurs in the phthisis pulmonalis. It sometimes arises from ulcers; especially from ulcers in the joints: Sometimes from scrophula. To these there are some exceptions some persons die of those diseases without having a morbid pulse! Obstructions in the viscera; gall stone in the bladder; leucorrhœa; amenorrhagia; sharp substances sticking in the skin: &c. sometimes cause hectic fever.

Pregnancy sometimes occasions it. I have seen two cases. from the stimulus of the fœtus in utero & they both proved fatal. This fever is often confounded with an Intermittent, in the following particulars. It comes on with great heat & fever, & without any chills frequently; an intermittent generally comes on with chills. Sweating does not relieve a hectic fever. great pain attends it. The fever continues after the sweats, which is not the case in an intermittent. The urine is turbid during the fit in Hectic, & in the Intermittent it is clear during the fit & turbid after it. A hectic, comes on moderately, an intermittent attacks suddenly. A deep red colour upon one or both cheeks attends a hectic; headach occurs much oftener in a hectic than in an intermitting: the hectic is an insulated fever: the appetite is unimpaired in hectic fever, not the case in an intermittent. the pulse also varies very much in this fever.

The remedies

The remedies used for it, are bloodletting. Nitre in small doses, a Milk diet when it arises from ulcers, infusion of malt. Take three of four spoonfuls of malt, fine, one spoonful of brown sugar, two or three spoonfuls of wine, (if much sour a little lemon juice should be added) these are to be put into ℔j of boiling water, & then to be used. Arsenic, bark, &c. have all been used, & digitalis, bitters &c. but all without success. Riding on horseback a salivation, & labour & have cured it.

IIII. Of the Intermitting Fever. When this fever returns without chills, as it sometimes does, the country people, call it the dumb ague. It has been divided into tertian quotidian & quartan. The quotidian is varied more or less according to its continual fever. The tertian is known by a fit coming on every third day, or a slight fit every day, with a harder one on the third day.

If the paroxism comes on earlier every day, it is a sign the fever is increasing. If it comes later every day it is a sign the fever is decreasing. Like all other forms of fever it rises more or less, according to the state of the atmosphere & miasma which produced it. It sometimes arises from the sensible qualities of the air. It frequently arises from diseases, putting on a tertian, quotidian or quartan form. An intermitting fever may be known, 1. From its occurring in that season of the year, in which it is an Epidemic,

and 2.

and. 2. When the cold fit is of long continuance. 3. By their being no great danger. 4. By the discharge of bile. 5. By the manner of its attaching.

The remedies for the cure of this fever are of two kinds. 1. Such as are taken just before the paroxism comes on. 2. Such as are to be taken during its intermissions. The remedies just before the fit comes on are Ven. Sec. if the pulse indicates it. & the common remedies for taking down the action of the pulse. Just before the second fit comes on liquid laudanum; thirty drops of laudanum given just before the fit, frequently prevents the chill. On the fourth day, bark may be given; riding; tepor &c. have put off the fits but it rarely cures them. The treatment of them are V. S. if the pulse permits; pain & vomiting should regulate the quantity of blood to be taken. Unless this remedy be used the patient often dies in the fit. Ven. Sec. should be used in vernal intermittents; it is also proper in all chronic & winter intermittents. purges, & emetics in the inflammatory state; in a mild state diluting drinks, & laudanum if pain & weak & low pulse.

Of the remedies during the intermissions; they are divided into palliative & radical. The palliative remedies are all the different Bitters roots which are used as Columba, Gentian &c. Arsenic in pills: Thian pepper in pills: Sugar of lead in small doses &c. sometimes these remedies cure, but they commonly act only as palliatives. These remedies were all

used before

used before the peruvian bark was known. The radical remedies are the Peruvian Bark; this stands above all other medicines in the cure of intermittent: it fails only when given at a wrong time, or when given in too small doses. It is most effectual when given just before the fit comes on; it may be given in powders, in tincture, or mixed. If children object to taking it, it should be guilded into a waistcoat worn by them. It has been common to give emetics before we give the bark. I think a purge answers a better purpose. If it comes on with inflammatory diathesis, V. S. purges, & low diet should be used, & afterwards the bark. In the second gradeblisters, with the other remedies, & then the bark. If bark fails the bitters will often succeed. When it has been of long duration the bark should be given in very large doses. If the bark does not prove effectual, it should be laid aside, & bitters of some kind employd in its place. If the bark produces costiveness, a little rhubarb should be added, if it purges add laudanum to it. After it has cured the paroxism it should be taken several times during the full & change of the Moon. I have cured an obstinate intermittent by blisters applied to the wrists. Lying in bed, & fasting on the day of the fit has sometimes cured an obstinate intermittent. If all the above remedies fail a change of climate should be resorted too. A sea

voyage

voyage cured a patient of mine after he had taken all the above remedies without any benefit.

The remedies for the disguised form of Intermittents. are V.S. purges. blisters. Low diet. They appear in the form of headach, pains in the back, loins &c. This form of intermittent sometimes arises from decayed teeth, if so they should be extracted. It sometimes appears in a periodical vomiting. Sometimes in a periodical diarrhoea; whenever it appears in any of those forms, the same treatment is to be used. It sometimes appears in periodical coma, & apoplexy. bleeding, blisters & bark should be used. It sometimes appears in periodical dropsy the dropsy appears only between the paroxisms. It arises from being half cured, from pulmonary consumption, cough, or congestion. the remedies should be bloodletting, blisters, low diet, & purges; if there be obstructions in the omentum, Liver or Spleen mercury, rhubarb, frictions, cold & warm bath; if from a hectic fever, a salivation promises more than any other remedy.

IIII. Of the Febricula state of Fever. It is called in the Southern States by the name of inward fever. This fever generally comes on very slow, a quick pulse dry tongue, high coloured urine.

The remedies for it are vomiting, gentle purges, blisters & bloodletting if the pulse requires it.

IV. Of the

IV. Of the Bilious and Yellow Fevers.

1. The bilious is of two kinds the mild & the inflammatory.

(1) Of the mild bilious fever. For a description of this disease I refer you to the best authors upon it. viz. Cleghorn. Clark. Dr J. Hunter &c. The pulse is commonly synochus mitis. The remedies for it are bloodletting if the pulse be full, purges when B. L. is not necessary. The blood is rarely sizzy. I have cured it by means of purges: the medicines which I used were salts, cream tarter, castor oil, senna, & occasionally calomel; vomits should be given if it be attended with nausea, cool drinks cold air & water applied on the fourth or fifth day, excite a charm upon the system. After the reduction of the pulse it frequently puts on an intermittent form, when the bark may be given with advantage. A salivation is seldom necessary.

(2.) Of the inflammatory bilious fever. This fever generally yields to 3. or 4. bleedings frequent purges, blisters & bark. If these fail a salivation should be resorted to.

2. Of the Yellow Fever. For an account of this fever I refer you to the third & fourth volumes of my Inquiries, & to Dr Cox's Medical Museum. You are not to suppose that it appears in our form only. but you will see it in a great many. (Dr Sibley's description of the Yellow Fever is false)

The following symptoms are to be observed in this fever. 1. After the third day the patient feels much better, & seems as if he was cured; on examining the pulse it will be found creeping, and the skin very cool. This is owing to the system being prostrated below the point of reaction, unless depleting remedies have been used. The patient should then be bled freely which cures, but if he be left in that state he will die in less than four hours. 2. It is sometimes attended with vomiting; bloodletting if the pulse indicates it; milk & lime water, sweet oil &c. if the pulse be moderate, glysters, cold water, laudanum, spirits of Turpentine gt. 10. every two hours; abstinence from food & drinks. & blisters. 3. A depression of the whole system. 4. In a diarrhoea, cretaceous medicines & liquid laudanum should be used 5. Sometimes by apoplexy & palsey. 6. By extreme pain, cold water should be used. 7. Sometimes a suppression of urine. 8. Coma: cups & blisters are to be used. 9. In a chronic, synochoid, or typhoid fever. 10. Sometimes in the form of febricula. 11. In a dumb form, with a pulse full & tense, & the face very much flushed. 12. With early & universal yellowness of the skin. 13. With profuse sweats, burning heat, cold chills. 14. Sometimes a black vomit, remedies are milk & lime water & opium. 15. With petechia on the skin.

For the means

For the means of preventing this fever I refer you to the fourth volume of my Inquiries.

The bilious fever of the United States appears in six different forms viz. the yellow, inflammatory bilious, mild bilious or synochus mitis, intermitting, chronic bilious, and febricula.

These diseases are situated in the blood vessels only.

V. Of the Plague. It possesses the common properties of the yellow fever. it appears in all the six primary forms mentioned above. The plague affects strangers more than the natives. it prevails more in moist weather than in dry. It is taken from one to twenty times. It attacks the robust & young more than the lean & aged. It is accompanied with the vomiting of bile, in the same manner with the Yellow Fever. It is not a contagious disease, it is checked by great heat or heavy rains. It differs from the Yellow Fever as follows: It affects the lymphatic glands, it affects the skin with petechiæ, bubos, carbuncles, &c. more than the yellow fever. It has appeared in England in a form in which it is called the sweating fever.

The following causes have prevented it.

1. The high cultivation of the country. 2. The great consumption of vegetables. 3. The greater conveniences of houses, by making them larger &c. than in former times. It is kept up in Egypt, from the uncultivated

uncultivated state of the country, from the moisture of the air left by the overflowing of the Nile, from the inconveniencies of their towns, cities, and houses, from a belief in it's being an imported disease.

Cure of the Plague. 1. V.S. has been used. I believe this is seldom either safe or proper remedy. The gradual loss of blood by scarifications has been found effectual. 2 Dr Sydenham used sweating, but it is not successful; purging & vomiting, cold air — cold water have been useful. Pro[illegible] sweats by cloths dipped in warm sweet oil, and applied to the body, have prevented it in its forming state. It requires different remedies in different climates & in different seasons.

VII. Of the Jail Fever. For the history of it I refer you to books. I shall only add a few remarks upon it. It sometimes appears with such morbid excitement as to require three or four bleedings to cure it. It is sometimes produced by a catarrh; sometimes in the form of acute or chronic diarrhoea in form of glandular swellings. This fever spreads by excretive matter only, & in cold weather, it is spread by persons who have it not. It is to be prevented by avoiding all its predisposing & exciting causes. It is to be cured by varying the remedies according to its different grades.

VIII. Of fever from the bite of rabid animals. I believe this to be a fever of the highest grade.

This is an

This is an inflammatory disease; in this I differ from many Authors, who believe it is not. In hydrophobia there is a constant & painful sensibility to cold, but it is not a specific symptom of it, it occurs in other diseases. This disease affects the blood vessels & nervous system, its head quarters are in the trachea, larynx & glottis; this proved from the inability of a dog to bark; & by the brine like cough in men & the inflammation of the trachea & glottis, which are to be seen in dissections. If the dog bathes before he bites there is no danger attending the wounds.

The remedies should be accommodated to the state of the system it has been cured by copious detetion, copious bloodletting, purging, sweats, & salivation, throwing the patient into cold water. As I suppose the head quarters of this disease to be in the trachea, larynx &c. they will not Emetics be effectual in preventing spasm.

The remedies for the prevention of this disease are, 1. The excision of the wounded part & this may done a week or two after it happened, with success. I never it to appear after it has been done, (but one) 2. Frequent ablutions, with water. 3. Keeping the wounded part open for some months. Suction has been used.

VIIII. Of the fever from Opium; This is brought on by an excessive dose of opium, & it is in every respect a fever. The remedies for it are copious bloodletting

Tiarthaa Do

letting if the pulse be active or depressed, emetics by thrusting a feather down the throat, or by warm water; cold applications; where there is febrile heat cordial applications after V. S. Such as ardent spirits wine &c. & stimulating injections.

Flagellations have been used successfully.

Mercury sometimes brings on a fever in the form of tertian, quotidian, malignant, &c. none these sorts &c.× The same remedies should be used, as for the cure of those forms in which it appears.

Poisons sometimes cause a fever; the remedies are: such things as cause the fever are to be discharged, by vomits, purges, injections, diluting drinks; spirituous & ardent spirits may sometimes be used. Sweating should be used, from the poison of snakes, & insects, if there is a tendency to it.

The poison of the Rattle snake, causes vomiting & yellow colour of the skin; this should be treated in the same manner as the malignant fever. Sometimes internal poisons produce eruptions & inflammation; the remedies should be the same as in an eruptive or inflammatory fever. Instead of poisons producing mania sometimes; the remedies should be the same as for that disease. When the external wound does not inflame it should be made to do so by a blister.

Of those states of fever which affect the whole arterial system, but appear with greater mor-

bid excite-

bid excitement in some parts than others;
they are.

II. The Sweating state of fever. This arises from two causes. 1. From a highly excited state of the system. 2. From a low & feble state of the system. The former occurs in the daytime & when awake. The latter in the night & when asleep. Sweats are divided into tonic & atonic. Those sweats which occur in the plague, rheumatism & Yellow fever, are tonic; that which occurs in the hectic fever is called atonic. Sweats are fatid, sour, clammy &c. If great morbid excitement attends this fever, V. S. should be used. If low state; sitting up in the bed, elixer vitriol &c. lime water & milk, powdered oyster shells &c.

III. The Fainting state of Fever. This frequently takes place in all cases of malignant fever & requires the same treatment. V. S. generally cures it.

IIII. The Burning state of Fever. It is a symptom only of a Malignant or Yellow fever, it is not a specific disease, it is both general & partial. The blood at it tickles down the arm, is very painful. The remedies are blood letting & cold water.

IV. The Cold & Chilly state of fever. It occurs in the Yellow fever; it sometimes continues four or five days, & diffuses itself over the whole body. The remedies are blood letting, it should be first and

ured, it generally reduces the coloness. it general-
ly requires several bleedings to remove it.
(These states of fever do not always appear at dif
ferent times, but they sometimes all appear in
one person.) Frictions & warm applications to
the cold parts.

V. The Petechial state of fever. There is no fe-
brile heat, nor preternatural fulness of the pulse
attending this fever. frequently It appears to be a malig-
nant fever suffocated in the skin. I have nev-
er seen this fever. I therefore can say nothing a-
bout it from my own experience. The remedies
are bark, wine & cordials, if these fail, bloodlet-
ting may probably be useful.

VI. The Intestinal state of fever, which are
four viz diarrhoea. dysentery. cholera morbus
and Cholic. They all arise from the same caus-
es as other autumnal fevers. Controverted State of fever

1. Of Diarrhoea: It is attended with very frequent
copious
fluid stools, & sometimes a burning at the Anus.
It is excited after a cool night, from moisture, by
unripe
excessive eating of fruits &c. From checked perspi-
ration, eating too much flesh. The remedies are
gentle purges or Emetics with laudanum at bedtime, di
luting & emulcent drinks. If these fail glys-
ters of Laudanum with flaxseed tea. V.S. may be used, if the pulse
requires it.

2. Of Dysentery: This is a higher grade of diar-
rhoea, & is induced by the same causes. from un-
wholesome

wholesome vegetables, human miasmata marsh miasmata &c.

It comes on sometimes with symptoms of diarrhoea, but most commonly by an inability to discharge the faeces awaiting discharge in the bowels. The discharges from the bowels are various. it is sometimes blood & mucus; blood and faecal matter; mucus only; this comes from the large intestines only. Faeces without blood: sceballa that is hardened faeces discharged in small round balls; a membrane is sometimes discharged; sometimes serum or watery of the blood. This is supposed to come from the upper bowels: Calculi resembling scabs, worms, &c. The patient generally feels great pain, sometimes in part of the bowels it is known by name of tenesmus. & an unceasing tax & sometimes a prolapsus ani. Severe pain is sometimes felt in the muscles. Tenesmus is a very distressing circumstance attending this disease. It arises from sceballa, from ulcers in the rectum, from some acrid substances irritating the rectum, or from ulcers in adjacent parts. The pulse varies according to the grade or stage of the disease. The pain is sometimes so violent as to prevent motion. It generally terminates in a few days either in death or a cure. The following are the marks which dissections show. 1. No marks of disease in the bowels: sometimes inflammation seated principally in the colon & rectum, tubercles membranous productions

gangrene

gangrene. disease liver the spleen is sometimes found of an extraordinary size. &c The dysentery is malignant, inflammatory or mild: & sometimes it is intermitting. It is the only epidemic in Germantown, & Princeton New Jersey. I never knew it to be an epidemic in this city: there are many sporadic cases.

The remedies should be varied according to the different grades or stages of it. It is more fatal to children & old people than to adults. It is sometimes so general as to affect all ranks & classes of people. The premonitory symptoms are costiveness & pain in the loins: a gentle purge given at this time, often prevents its forming. When formed & the system prostrated all depleting remedies are forbidden. Even the administering of a purge at this time has produced death. Burnt brandy & loaf sugar cured the epidemic dysentery in Chester County when all other remedies failed. In its inflammatory state the remedies should be regulated according to the pulse pain & reigning Epidemic. V. I. I bled Dr. Rowan of Salem N. J. twenty two times in this inflammatory state & by so doing saved his life. When it occurs in the yellow fever, it should be treated the same as for that disease: it is only an intoxicated Yellow Fever. Purges are highly proper in this State & should be repeated every day or every other day, with castor oil, or sweet oil, anise seed oil. They all seem to have a sedative effect.

they

Starch ℥i Gum. Arabic ℥ß Cinamon ℥ i boi-
led in water, ~~one~~ three pint to a quart. is an excellent remedy.

they relieve pain, as well as purge. There are some domestic remedies which have been found useful as fresh butter melted, oil & molases, senna, salts & sulphure: if these fail calomel & rhubarb should be used. To a pisty these purges & glysters should be used Vomits are generally forbidden, but when there is nausea they should be given. If there is a tendency to sweat, sweating medicines should be given. Diluting & demulcent drinks are very useful, blisters. Opiates should be given after the reduction of the pulse. small doses in the day & large at night. When it becomes chronic a salivation. When it is of a mild form V. S. purges vomits, blisters, & diluting drinks seldom fail in curing it. In cases of great weakness the patient should not get up to stool, a bed pan should be used; the pain & Tenesmus may be relieved by applying sweet oil & laudanum to the Anus.

The chronic dysentery is attended with pain and bloody stools. Its remedies are Opium, bark, blister, cock bandage, salivation, riding on horseback & a change of climate. It is commonly cured by a salivation. Tated stools, discharge of living worms are favourable symptoms. Dead worms, a suppression of urine, an inability to get up or lie on the sides are unfavourable; a sunken countenance, restlessness without pain. Hyccoughing

voice

These symptoms distinguish it from the Nervous colic & colica pictonum.

voice are fatal signs. Hiccough, sore throat, hemorrhages &c. are very alarming. It is contagious only by excretion. It is genially fatal when left to itself.

3. Of the Cholera Morbus. It is a grade of the bilious fever. it is attended with a discharge of bile upwards & downwards. The remedies should be varied according to the reigning Epidemic & state of the Atmosphere. It has required bleeding since the year 1793. I have bled children with success. opium does harm in this morbid state. In its mild form opiates, demulcents & diluting drinks glysters are effectual remedies. Country air, lime water, & milk, warm embrocations to the belly.

4. Of the Bilious colic. This may be known by its coming on when the bilious fever is an Epidemic; by its being ushered in with a chilly fit; by a discharge of bile upwards & downwards & by a febrile pulse. It is brought on by all the causes of the intestinal states of fever. Its remedies are V. S. purges, injections, glysters, warm bath, & a salivation. The last unbends the bowels as soon as it touches the mouth.

We have thus finished the ten autumnal or Hæmo miasmatic fevers: six of which affect the blood vessels, & four, the bowels.

Of the Pulmonary States of Fever.

1. Pneumonia vera. It is known by a tense or oppressed pulse, pungent pain in the breast, sides, shoulders

shoulders, and back, which is increased by respiration; unable to lie on one or both sides, expectoration, moist or bloody, sometimes the cough is dry, absence of cough. In this state the lungs are diseased below the point of reaction, sometimes below the point of pain. It often comes on with chillness. It is difficult to distinguish the inflammation of the pleura, from inflammation of the lungs. Of what advantage is it to know which is the seat of the disease? they are both cured by the same remedies. In an inflammation of the pleura, there is no cough, & the breathing is not difficult, but the pain is very acute; it is easily cured by bloodletting & other remedies. This state of fever is brought on by a variety of causes. It is brought on by all the causes which induce fever, & from the sudden transition, from heat to cold & vice versa; incidently, from the gout, small pox, measles & influenza; also from suddenly suppressed menses, diarrhoea, & dysentery, also from bruises & wounds. Dissections have shown the following symptoms. 1. The pleura sound, dense, or of a dark or yellow colour. 2. A membrane formed by inflammation covering the pleura; sometimes it is found in a state of suppuration. 3. The pleura is sometimes found adhering to the lungs. 4. Sometimes the mediastinum, pericardium, intercostals &c. are all inflamed. 5. Sometimes the

lungs

lungs do not appear to be the least diseased, owing to suffocated excitement or disease transcending inflammation. In some of these morbid cases the lungs sink in water. In some cases a fluid is found in the thorax, either of a black, yellow, or brown colour, & sometimes a putrid smell.

The remedies for this state of fever are, bloodletting, and it should be repeated until the pain is removed & the pulse reduced. This is the most speedy, most safe, & most effectual remedy. I have bled with as much success in the latter as in the early stages of this disease. It always safe while the pulse is tense & should be continued as long as the pain & pulse calls for it. No limits should be fixed to the lancet. I have bled patients four times a day in this disease; & I have often taken one hundred ounces of blood before a cure is completed. The first bleeding should always be copious: Pregnant women require & bear more copious bleeding in this disease (ceteris paribus) than those that are not. Sentient purges, as castor oil, senna, salts & cr. tar. A large blister should be applied on the second day upon the side if there be acute pain: if this is objected to, cups may be used. In the declining stage of this disease, I have applied blisters to the wrists with very good success. I think I have found great advantage from putting the blister between the shoulders, instead, upon

stead upon the breast. After depleting remedies diluting drinks should be given. With these the antimonial powders may be given with great benefit: When cough comes on demulcent drinks, as flaxseed tea, mallows tea, molases & water. Opiate may be given, beginning with small doses to relieve the cough. Expectorants are volatile salts, of which may be given from .5 gr to 10 gr every hour. horseradish tea, pectoral mixture &c. They are seldom necessary if bloodletting, has been used sufficiently & in proper time. Dr Sydenham says the best method of letting out the matter is, to draw it thro. a vein.

The following are the favourable & unfavourable symptoms which attend this disease.

A delirium about the fifth day is alarming, a diarrhœa is unfavourable: dissolved blood on the fifth day is unfavourable. The pain when in the left side is more dangerous, than when in the right side; but it is of a shorter duration; it is more dangerous in pregnant women. It is a good sign when the pain passes into the back. Inflammation after bloodletting, if it descends it is alarming The patient dies in the acute stage of this disease by suffocation, but when half ended, it ends in vomica or great sweats.

Pneumonia Notha: in this disease the pulse is full, sometimes feeble, no cough, respiration is very difficult

difficult. acute pain often in the side, the pulmonary & bronchial vessels, are often engorged with blood. It is a dangerous & violent disease. I have called it an "Apoplexy of the Lungs" It comes on very suddenly. frequently, & sometimes terminates fatally in a very short time. It attacks persons of weakly constitutions & persons weakly debility from disease. Hard drinking, & labour together with a scantiness of food often induce it. It occurs generally in the Spring & moist weather, but sometimes at all seasons of the year. It sometimes proceeds from Gout, Influenza, & yellow fever: and it generally attacks at night.

The remedies for it are copious bloodletting. The pulse should not govern the lancet; it sometimes from its being full & natural requires the loss of an hundred ounces of blood to cure it. There are some habits which forbid bloodletting, here blisters cordials, & laudanum Ether & Volatile salts should be given. After bleeding, blisters, laudanum vapour bath, in bilious pleurisy, purges with calomel should be repeated every other day, or every day, according to circumstances. The pneumonia & pleura often blend their symptoms together, or each appears in different stages of the same disease. A dark coloured tongue often attends it, the liver is sometimes affected & the Eyes become yellow. Opiates should be given after bloodletting & vomiting if nausea. It is a common & fatal disease in other countries where the Plague is epidemic.

In bilious pleurisy, when the pulse is synocha, synochus

synochus or synochoid. copious bloodletting should be used, likewise when the pulse is typhoid. The pulse is sometimes typhus. It is attended with great languor, restlessness &c. It attended with vomiting. emetics: glysters & cordial remedies. as bark, wine & laudanum are to be given: Blisters may be used but they are often too feeble.*

Bastard Pleurisy arises from an inflammation of the Muscles & periosteum of the ribs; remedies for it are soap liniment & the use of cups or leeches to the part affected, sometimes blisters & frictions are necessary. V.S. seldom necessary.

Catarrh: This disease altho' a trifling one at first, is a very important one; most consumptions arise from badly cured pneumony & catarrh. It is caused chiefly from the sensible qualities of the air. The most common, it its changes from heat to cold & from cold to heat. It is induced by a partial effect upon a part, when the whole system is about its natural excitement. A stream of air from a window or a closet, often produces it. The application of cold to the body when in a profuse sweat often causes it. A disposition to cold is prevented by wearing flannel next the skin. From the leaving off a part of dress, as the wearing the shoes down at the heel, or leaving a ribbon off from the head. From obstructed perspiration; it falls on the bowels in summer, & upon the lungs in winter, which is the most dangerous. Influenza a

Influenza: This disease althos' is the effect of the morbid qualities of the air. It effects brutes as well as man. It is sometimes so light as not to confine the patient, at athertimes it partakes of a malignant nature, & confines the patient to his bed. It sometimes appeals in all the forms of pneumony sometimes typhus. It is often the precursor of a malignant fever. it is attended with symptoms of Autumnal & bilious diseases, vomiting of bile upwards and downwards. &c. The remedies for catarrh & influenza in their forming state are, pediluvium, diluting drinks, low diet, and sometimes bodily exertion. These often strangulate them in their birth. The Rev. Mr Whitefield used often to cure his catarrh by preaching: he used to call it a putrit sweat. After they are formed. bloodletting. according to the state of the pulse. & it should be repeated as often as is necessary. From ten to twenty bleedings are sometimes necessary to cure it. A soft & depressed pulse in this disease requires bloodletting, & the blood will be found sizzy. Emetics & gentle purges when they are attended with billious symptoms: blisters, demulcent drinks, and opiates. The influenza is generally fatal when it attacks old people. Topical remedies are necessary in this case.

Pulmonary Consumption, or what I call Pleumonicula. This constitutes two thirds of the chronic diseases, which effect the human body.

This disease

This disease is a protracted pneumony, or chronic consumption. Its remote causes are 1. Such as act primarily upon the lungs. These are half cured pneumony, catarrh, asthma & wounds. 2. Such as act secondarily upon them. These are Gout, rheumatism, the venereal disease &c. 3. Such as act sympathetically. These are those diseases which are primary, affecting the Liver, Stomach &c. These last are called Symtomatic. Before I proceed to treat of the remedies for the cure of this disease, I shall deliver a few general remarks.

1. I believe that pulmonary consumption is always preceded by debility; this debility pervades the whole system: general debility first takes place: The symptoms are weakness, fatigue, headache, burning in the hands & feet, diarrhoea, sometimes cold feet, &c. That it arises from debility I infer, from it alternating with all the other diseases, which we know are preceded by debility. Sometimes it appears in a primary cough, but it seldom takes place, until general debility take place.

2. I believe this disease is seated in the blood vessels If hemorrhage occurs from the lungs in a few days, it is favourable. Happy is it for those persons who rupture a blood vessels in the lungs, in the first stage of Consumption: It is local blood-letting & by it the patient is saved. It generally terminates in tubercles & abscesses, with more & then an

then an exception. Sometimes it terminates without either tubercles, abscesses, or even inflammation.

But why should the blood vessels empty themselves upon the lungs in this disease? I answer because they are more lax than any other part, & are more exposed to irritation from conversation, loud speaking, laughing, going out at night &c

3. Sometimes it falls on the trachea only. It produces ulcers, abscesses, & sometimes hemorrhage from the Trachea. It is attended with cough & black expectoration: I call it the Tracheal Consumption.

4. It sometimes assumes the form between pulmonary & pneumony, it is then called the Galloping Consumption. It generally terminates in a very short time in death.

5. It generally attacks persons about 30. years of age, sometimes 45; but very seldom after the sixtieth year. Children are rarely affected with it. I have seen it follow the hooping cough: but this is a rare occurrance.

6. Persons that have black eyes & red hair are most subject to it.

7. It is a derivative disease: It is more frequently derived from the father, than the mother.

8. It is a filial disease, often exists in a whole family, without any predisposition of the parents to it. It is not peculiar to this disease for it to spread through a whole family of children without affecting the parents: many other diseases,

spread

spread in the same way; even ulcers on the legs, has been known to spread thro a whole family of children.

9. Moist & variable climates, & those countries which lie near the sea Shore, are most subject to this disease; moisture alone does not predispose to it; — cold & warm climates seldom produce consumptions, but they are unfriendly to consumptive patients.

10. Its symptoms are various, it is said that they are (1.) Inflammatory. (2.) Hectic. & (3.) Typhus; but this is not the case, we often see the typhus state come on first & then the inflammatory.

11. It sometimes puts on anomalous symptoms. I have seen it come on without a chill & without sweats, and it terminated fatally.

12. It is said to be a contagious disease; it is only from excretion; sleeping with a person who sweats very much in this state, may produce it.

13. The Hectic fever is an insulated disease: It effects the bloodvessels chiefly: The vacuations are natural, no headach, women menstruate as usual, & sometimes the tongue is natural, & has no appearance of disease. The following appearances have been seen in dissections (1.) No appearance of ulcers or abscesses in the lungs. Even where pus was discharged there was no appearance of disease. (2.) Lymphatic excretions. (3.) Tubercles in 4/5 of the cases which were examined. (4.) One or more abscesses.

serpet. (3.) One or more ulcers, which were supposed to be of a cancerous nature. (5.) Water in the Thorax & hydatids. (7.) Pus in the Lungs. (8.) Chalky concretions, also silicea & gravelly concretions. (9.) Ossifications, certain substances inhaled into the lungs, the lungs of a preternatural size, weight & hardness.

The lungs are a very hardy viscus, & often perform their functions, when one part of them are lost by obstructions. Besides these, the Liver, Stomach & intestines, are sometimes found diseased; these may be may be called sympathies.

The remedies are divided into two claspes.

1. Such as are necessary in the forming state.
2. Such as are proper after the disease is formed.

The premonitory symptoms of this disease are, weakness, fatigue, langour, burning in the hands, weakness of the breast, headach, flushing or paleness of the face, frequent desire of making water, weak & depressed pulse &c. The remedies belonging to this clasp are gentle bloodletting; no regard should be had to the weakness of the pulse, it arises from depression; after depletion tonic remedies, as bark & steels, also tonic diet, rest, cold bath, & avoiding all its exciting causes. By these remedies I am sure I have saved hundreds of patients, from falling into a consumption, and by that means saved their lives.

The symptoms of this disease in its forming

State are,

state are. are, a sense of fulness in the breast, transient pains in the breast, side & shoulders, & a synocha & synochula pulse. Repeated bloodletting & low diet, generally carries it off.

When the disease is formed it appears in the form of Synocha, Hectic, or Typhus, but not always in this regular order; sometimes the typhus form appears first.

The remedies should be varied according to the nature & changes of the disease. There is no disease, in which the remedies, given for the name, does more harm than in pulmonary consumption. In the Synocha & Synochula stages, small & frequent bleedings a vegetable diet, with a little salted meat; — milk should by no means be given in this — stage, & not more than a pint of any kind of liquid in a day. Nitre, this acts in reducing the action of the arteries: blisters to the shoulders & wrists after the reduction of the pulse.

Emetics are most useful when the disease arises from catarrh, a spitting of blood does not forbid the use of them; a salivation in this stage of the consumption makes an effectual cure; it acts two ways, by a revulsive power, & by removing obstructions in the spleen; it is not forbidden if there is a spitting of blood.

In the

In the hectic stage, the remedies should be accomodated to the state of the pulse; a salivation promises most success, & labour after salivation: Afterwards tonics are to be used.

In the typhus, the tonics should be stimulating viz. Consisting of medicine, diet & drinks, Spirit of medicine; Opium is the best that can be employd. I was led to this practice by accident. I requested one of my pupils one day to put up two opening pills for a person in the last stage of Consumption; thro' mistake he gave him two Opium pills, they procured sleep which continued for two days; when he awoke much relieved: I requested the repetition of the medicine, which was done, & after a short time he got well & remained so for fifteen years, when he died from an abscess in his lungs.

The Opium should be given in large doses at night & small in the day; garlic & tar, three cloves of garlic, bruised & taken three or four times a day; tar pills 1 gr three times a day. Eight or ten cloves of garlic boiled in a gill of Molasses makes a very good syrup. Ten grains of Tar mixed with Spirits, two or three spoonfuls a day. Smoking & chewing tobacco may be indulged if they will swallow the saliva. A cordial & nutritious diet; animal food in small quantities several times in a day, it fills the blood vessels.

The drinks

The drinks should be wine, milk punch, porter, a bottle or two a day.

In the use of these remedies never give them immediately, that is not till after the reaction of the pulse. Solid of suberd bread baked dry, sugar & sweet apples, malaga grapes, are very useful but they fill the blood vessels. In order to be effectual these remedies & drinks should be combined together.

With the stimulating remedies that have been mentioned, frictions should be used to every part of the body, especially the legs & arms. They should be either with the flesh brush or flannel. The clothing should be warm. Exercise when practicable should be used, and it is very useful, from the chamber horse, to riding on horseback, in the manner mentioned in our Therapeutics. The exercise should be constant; old people require exercise much longer, than young before health is restored.

A change of climate, it should be to one where the climate is uniform, as Barbadoes, & Portugal. This may be done in the United States, by going from one State to another. The Spring should be spent in Georgia; the Summer in Vermont, & the Autumn in Pennsylvania; this is a very good substitute for the uniform

uniform climate of Portugal or Barbadoes.
Where neither are attainable, hybernations
should be used. Issues. I have known to cure one
person, relieve others, they are most useful when
eruptions exist; perpetual blisters on the arm, it
is much preferable to the issue, they discharge
more, are less offensive, & are not so inconven-
ient to the patient. Digitalis. I have used this
frequently but without success: All writers a-
gree that it should not be given, only in a tense
pulse; but B.S. reduces it much sooner. Fumi-
gations, the smell of pine has cured it: the smoke
of pine and burnt tar inhaled; the vapour
of tar & water, are useful. Cowstables have been
used without effect. There is one case on record,
in which it proved effectual; it acts only by
promoting an uniform temperature of the
air. The hardships of a naval camp & agri-
cultural life have been useful. Venery should
be forbidden, the lungs & genital organs as
I mentioned before, sympathize with each
other. All the exciting causes should be avoi-
ded. Cough in this disease, is sometimes, se-
vere, only at night, sometimes both day &
night, sometimes small by day but very
great at night & vice versa.

All the remedies mentioned for catarrh should
be used for it; Opium is the principal remedy;
it should be given early in the evening. Night

Night sweats, arise from the great debility of capillary vessels. The remedies for it are, sleeping in flannel upon a mattrass, frictions with Spirits, lime water, Bi per day: calcined oyster shells 9ss. Swelled Legs; frictions upwards 2 in the morning only, Blisters to the ancles. If attended with diarhoea, liquid laudanum should be given both by the mouth & by injection. Great & sudden pain, & difficulty of breathing, bloodletting, blisters, & laudanum should be given.

Death in this disease arises either from the rupture of an abscess; which of course produces suffocation; rupture of a bloodvessel by an attack of pneumonia notha or vera: by a translation of the disease to the brain: by a sore throat. by a Swelling in one leg or thigh: by great tormenting pains: by a Swelling in the face & spasms in the limbs, or lastly by diarhoea & night sweats.

The favourable & unfavourable symptoms are, it is more dangerous when it is hereditary, than when it is acquired; it is seldom cured when it arises from gout, translated to the lungs. It commonly is of long duration when it arises from Gout, Rheumatism, Scrophula &c.

ulcerde Colo sick is a bad sign; a suspension of
cough without diarrhea is unfavourable; like
the falling off of the hair, & the swelling of the face
an unfavourable sign. A change of colour in the
eye unfavourable. A spitting of blood is favour-
able, in the forming state; constant vomiting
is unfavourable, especially in persons of mid-
dle life.

The Prophylatic remedies, are warm
drapes, occasional V. S. when there are symp-
toms of debility, bark, during the intervals, &
a change of climate, a removal from the Sea
shore.

I shall now mention a few remedies ne-
cessary for a cough independent of consumption.
It is often a primary & local disease & effects a
person for many years, sometimes a whole life
without producing consumption. It differs
from catarrh in having no febrile symptoms
It is either pulmonary or tracheal. The rem-
edies for it should be regulated according to the
state of the system. In vigorous persons, V. S.
abstemious diet, emetics, purges, frequent —
draughts of cold water thro' the night, rising
from the bed & standing with the back against
the cold wall, bran tea, flaxseed & marshmallow tea.
After the system is reduced, liquorice mixture
in the day & laudanum at night; sweet oil
lime juice or vinegar equal parts, or honey and
molasses

molasses equal parts of each mixed. If take pro re nata: if the pulse be languid, spirits should be used in the place of sulcet oil: a syrup of horehound & elecampane: a syrup of garlick. twelve cloves of garlic, put in a gill of molases & boiled for a quarter of an hour; a table spoonful to be taken several times a day. Tar pill: Oil of amber gut ℔. Mustard & flour each ℥i mixed with molasses ℥ß. very good remedy for it. Loaf sugar dipt in brandy; burgundy pitch plaister to the back, warm dry feet. Too much cannot be said in favour of this remedy; "take care of your feet" should be one of our prescriptions in chronic diseases: Silence & opiates; all these have been found useful in some cases.

Of the Eruptive States of Fever.

They are. the Small Pox, Medsles, Erysipelas, Chicken Pox, Nettle Rash, Cynanche Parotidea, and Angina Tonsillaris.

Small Pox. It is commonly a malignant or Typocha fever: if the pulse be full the first remedy should be V. S. if not, copious purges & vomits; cold & cool air, according to the state of the skin. A salivation at the turn of the pock is sometimes very useful. V.S. should be used at the light or turn of the pock. Angina and Pneumony often take place at this time.

The

The bowels should also be kept gently open at this time; the swelling of the face goes off suddenly about this time, & descends to the hands & feet; cold water should be applied to them. & the pock should be punctured; the linnen should be often changed. For many facts in this disease I beg leave to refer you to Huxham, Lind, and above all to Dr. Hillary.

Vaccination. It may be performed at all seasons in all ages; it runs its course the soonest in summer; but it cannot be communicated if the Thermometer be above 90°. It may be communicated to all persons with safety, labouring under eruptions & when it succeeds it generally cures the eruption. The matter applied to an old sore in the nose cured it. Dr Archer says it has cured a hooping cough in its declining stage. I can subscribe in one instance to the truth of this remark. I once vaccinated a child in the hooping cough, as soon as the arm became inflamed the cough ceased & never returned.

The matter may be taken either from a pock or scab, & either on a thread, glass, or the point of a lancet. I prefer the latter, when used the lancet should be moistened with cold water, & a small puncture should be made in the arm. the less blood there is drawn the better. The

matter

matter should be taken only from the pustule of the arm; it generally fills about the 8th. day, but it is sometimes much longer. An early inflammation & small areola are signs of a local disease. Much itching & a wide spreading sore instead of a scab, sore breaking out on the body, a small cicatrix, are signs of spurious disease.

Vaccine pock. differs from variolus in this respect, the pus is confined in small cells & the pustule is hollow. The efflorescence round the vaccine is large & regular, in the variolus it is round small & irregular. The system is not defended from the small pox, & other eruptions, until the inflammation of the pock. Eruption sometimes follow vaccination, but not so often as after inoculation. It is said it does not always prevent the small pox. I admit it, but it does more so than inoculation. It is a much surer remedy than any other. Two causes often produce it from both. From a variolus disposition of the Atmosphere, or from a strong exciting cause acting upon the system while impregnated with the variolus. The vaccination is less violent is not dangerous, does not procure a sore arm & is not contagious, therefore Gentlemen permit me to recommend it to you in preference to the variolus. I consider it as one of the greatest blessings that heaven has conferd on the life & health of mankind.

Let the

{ Let the solitary farmer venerate the plough
Let all the universe venerate the Cow. }

Measles. For a history of this disease I refer you to books. From what you have heard of the primary forms of fever you cannot be at loss how to treat the disease. The pulse is often synocha synochula, typhus, & typhoid. Before I proceed to treat of the remedies, for this disease I shall premise a few remarks.

Dr Willing tells us, that he has seen the measles taken twice. In this probably he mistook the spurious or morbillous fever, for the genuine disease. And that he has seen two successive eruptions. It is said that the small pox & measles both take effect at the same time, they do but one eruption succeeds the other. It is often followed or accompanied with diarrhœa sometimes cough. I know of no reason why the small pox & measles should not be taken more than once, for all other diseases may be taken many times.

The remedies for this disease are V. S. If a cough V. S. from ten to sixty ounces may be taken; lenitent purges; blisters, opiates & demulcent drinks. It is if I may be allowed the expression a cough in the bowels, therefore if the pulse

pulse indicates it, copious bloodletting should be used, or if there be diarrhoea V. S. is the only cure.

Erysipelas or St. Anthony's Fire. It belongs to adults as well as children. It is induced by many poisons. It is often the precursor of malignant fever. The person who is once afflicted with this disease, is very often troubled with it afterwards. It sometimes produces death by mortification, or by being translated to the brain.

The remedies for it are, V. S. if the pulse indicates it. It should be copious if the pulse & atmosphere require it, purges, blisters to the eruptions: all oily & saturnine solutions or ointments should be forbidden; flour only may be applied to it, & cool air.

Chicken Pox. It is known by their being but little fever attending it. but few pock, & those mostly on the back: a gentle purge generally carry it off.

Nettle Rash. It is a very troublesome disease, but it is not dangerous. It is a very rare disease, I have seen it in the Yellow Fever. Low diet, purges, & cool air generally relieve it, but I am sorry to say they do not cure it. Time wears it away.

Cynanche Parotidea, or Mumps. This disease is common to young people. The remedies for it are low

are low diet & gentle purges, it is sometimes attended with a swelling of the testicle in men, & of the breasts in females. A blister to the testicle in men, & to the throat in women generally removes it. It sometimes requires blood letting.

Angina Tonsillaris. This disease is situated in the tonsil glands, hence its name, it sometimes appears in small ulcers.

The remedies are bleeding when there is danger of suffocation. It cures itself most speedily by suppuration. The loss of a few tea spoons full of blood by a puncture of the tonsils, has a much better effect than ℥xx. taken from the arm. Low diet & purges should also be used. I have heard of wearing wool in the ear to cure it. The prophylatic remedies are avoiding all the exciting causes, such as cold feet &c. It is very apt to occur in persons who have once had it.

Angina Pharyngea. This occupies the whole of the Pharynx. The remedies for it are gargles, blisters round the throat & sometimes B. L. & purges.

Of the Anginose States of Fever. or The Ulcerous Sore Throat. It is divided into.

Malignant and Scarlatina.

The Malignant Sore Throat, it is attended with bilious symptoms, & generally terminates in five or Six days. It is a very fatal disease: weak persons are more subject to it than robust. & females more than males

than males, but children the most. It is often sporadic & very fatal. It is originally a fever of great morbid action, it prostrates the system. If ptements its reaction, & very often kills upon the third day, or fifth. For a description of this disease I refer you to D^r Cullens first lines. Now & then it appears with symptoms of Synocha.

The symptoms of it in its forming state are languor or sprightliness, watery eyes, fetid smell or taste in the mouth, & a little febrile symptoms. In this forming state the remedy is an Emetic, it should be the Tartarized Mineral, it acts like a charm upon the system. When it raged in this City as an Epidemic, none died who took this Emetic in its forming state. I was taught the use of this remedy by my old preceptor D^r Redman of this City.

After the disease is formed, bloodletting should be used if the pulse be full or tense, Vomiting of Tartarized Mineral should be repeated daily; this emetic till the pulse is lessened
seems to salivate not only the throat, but the whole of the Intestines. Secretent purges, bark — wine, laudanum, & mercury: bark should be given both by the mouth & by injection. Elixir pepper & Elixir bay been with success, in the West Indias. It acts upon the throat, & clean it.

R. Cayenne Pepper three table spoonfuls Mur. of Soda two table spoonfuls. Aq. Calidus lbs. Acetum lbs. The acetum should be added after the others have been mixed & grown cold.

a table

a tablespoonful may be given every half hour to an adult. Blisters, Sweating medicines, fumigations, gargles, the sores round the mouth should be kept moved by a rag wrapt round a stick. Spontaneous & moderate sweats are favourable.

The Prophylatic remedies are low diet, gentle purges & calomel, also avoiding electh exciting causes.

Scarlatina Anginosa. It is not so fatal & is not attended with so much mortality as the Malignant. I once saw it without a sore throat, but it commonly appears with it. It sometimes kills in six hours & some are often cured without ever having any alarming symptoms. Dr Heberden & Dr Willing say that it may be taken more than once & I have seen it twice in one person. The heat of the skin is greater in this, than in any other disease.

The remedies for it in its forming state are the same with the Malignant. After it is formed V. S. purges vomits & Tar. Mineral. cold abtutions the water should not be very cold. When you are doubtful about applying cold applications to the skin, begin by glysters, for the bowels bear it much better than any other part. If these remedies fail a salivation should be used. Blisters are sometimes useful

useful to the legs, & upper extremeties; fumigations, &
when very malignant bark & wine, also laudanum
A yellow colour of the skin & cold feet are fatal signs.
The less sore throat, & the greater the eruption the less
fatal the disease. When vomits do not operate it
is a fatal sign. It is an Atmospherical disease,
when it spreads as an Epidemic.

There is another species of this disease called by
Dr. Bard & Tipot Lopez. Called by some Angina
Suffocations or Disease of the Throat. A spontaneous
salivation sometimes cures it. Its symptoms are
like the malignant, but it effects differently. it
is seated low down in the Trachea, & sometimes
affects the nose & behind the Ears. The remedies
for it in its forming state are the same as above.

When formed V. S. if the pulse indicate it, vom-
its of Tar. Mineral, purges, fumigations, sweat-
ing medicines & blisters behind the Ears. After-
wards bark & other tonics are to be used.

The Prophylactics are the same as the Malig-
nant. I believe, all these diseases depend upon
the same remote cause, & they are all of domes-
tic origin Varies from a peculiar state of the
Atmosphere & from the same miasmata which
produce bilious fevers.

Cynanche Trachealis. I refer you to books
for a history of it. It belongs chiefly to Children.

It is

It is often brought on from many diseases. It is brought on by the same causes which produce fever. It is unknown in the West Indies. It sometimes comes on suddenly, but more commonly creeps on in the form of a cold. It generally runs its course in three or four days, sometimes to twenty days. It is often attended with exacerbations. Remissions. Children who have once had it are subject to it many years afterwards.

In its forming state it may be known by a hoarseness & Cough, heaviness & dullness of the Eyes, unusual vivacity, sometimes with fever and sometimes without. A vomit generally relieves it. When formed B. S. The more remote the part affected is from the circulation the more copious blood letting should be used. I bled a child of 3 years old in this disease, four times in a day. Vomits every day or oftener if necessary. Purges of Jalap & calomel or rhubarb & calomel in large doses. Blisters to the throat, breast, neck & even the extremities. Warm bath is sometimes successful, pediluvium. The danger is less when the cough is dry and respiration is easy. a diarrhoea is fatal.

Of the Ar-

Of the Asthritic States of Fever.

Rheumatism. It is a centrifugal disease, it affects persons of all ages & sizes. It is a disease of long duration when neglected, it sometimes comes on with a swelling of the lower limbs, & sometimes without pain. It is sometimes mistaken for anasarca, it may be distinguished from it by pain being produced after bloodletting. Sometimes it occurs with violent chronic spasms of the muscles of the limbs, shoulder & back. (When fixed in the psoa muscles, it is called by the nosologists Psoalgia.) Sometimes it is attended with eruptions on the limbs. It produces chalk stones, contractions, dislocations & hectic fever. It alternates with consumption, mania & dysentery. It has been divided into acute & chronic. Both of which are inflammatory, the first is Synocha, the last Synochula state of fever. We cannot cure rheumatism with purges only they should always be aided by bloodletting.

The remedies for the acute or Synocha stage are bloodletting both local & general, purging, antimonial powders, low & solid diet, blisters to the part affected & sweating medicines. Dovers powder is generally used for this purpose, from ten to

* In this disease the patient can walk, but complaining of wandering pains. V.S. is the principal remedy, & should be repeated as often as the pulse requires it, purges, nitre, blisters, and if these fail, a salivation should be used.

ten to twenty grains are a dose, to be given at bedtime. When swelling of the limbs without pain, D. I. & purges, produces pain, lessens the swelling and cures. The same remedies are necessary when it effects the muscles, or immobility, & is attended with a full & tense pulse. The local remedies are cabbage leaves, they draw a little. They should be wilted & warmed, & half a dozen or more applied round the pained part; they stimulate it a little, & produce a little sweat; molasses, mercurial ointment, cool air, cold water, and frictions to the limbs which are affected.

Chronic Rheumatism, or Rheumatic-ula.* It may be relieved by wearing flannel next the skin, & by avoiding low & acid wines also low & acid drinks, cold bath, a change of situation.

Rheumatalgia; It arises from a neglected or half cured rheumatism, or from rheumatic-ula. It is often attended with lameness in all the limbs, sometimes with distorted limbs & chalk stones. It is seldom attended with fever but is constantly painful, but not very severe.

The remedies for it are divided into external and internal.

The external are the warm & vapour bath perhaps the air or sand bath is more effectual.

After its

after its torpid state the cool or cold bath, frictions with the hand, or flesh brush. Thian pepper ℥i in a pint of spirits, or ℥ji of Mustard to a pint of vinegar, or the extract of Stramonium ℔ss. to a quart of vinegar. Spirits are very good applications. Vol. Liniment, frequent long continued shocks of Electricity.

The internal remedies are volatile salts, aromatics & bark. Vol. Tin. Guaiac. oil of Amber, Poke berries ℥ij to spirits ℔ij. a change of climate, from a cool to a warm one & vice versa. exercising of the limbs. It sometimes terminates in abscesses, which is seldom cured, hectic fever is brought on & death ensues. Rheumatic cula sometimes proceeds rheumatism, but very often they blend themselves together.

Gout. It is a disease of the whole system. It effects the ligaments, muscles, nerves, stomach, liver &c. It effects persons of a sanguiferous temperament most & sometimes nervous persons are affected with it & It is a primary disease of the solids. The idle & luxurious are most subject to it. It is said to affect women less than men. I formerly believed this opinion, but I now deny it. Women are effected with it much more than men. It seldom affects

persons

persons before puberty, & in old age; it is in one respect an hereditary disease. It is always induced by predisposing debility. Its remote causes are intemperance in eating & drinking, strong tea or coffee, hard labour, excess in venery, idleness. When it arises from the frequent use of Ardent Spirits, it generally attacks the limbs. I wish to banish as much as possible the idea that wine & ardent spirits are the only remote causes of Gout.

Gout consists simply in morbid excitement. It is attended with exacerbations & remissions. It causes swelling and pain in the ligaments; in the brain it causes headache. It sometimes affects both the arterial system & nervous, at the same time which causes coma, hysteria, headache, & cholic. Sometimes the stomach & bowels; sometimes the lymphatics; I have seen it produce a salivation. I have known gout to produce buboes, gonorrhoea, & a mucous discharge from the urethra. It is known by pains in the limbs, & by heat making it worse when applied to the part affected. The piles are common symptoms of the Gout, if they discharge blood, it is favourable. When it affects muscular parts it often causes suppuration; petechia sometimes attend it. It affects persons in different

y

in different parts according to their predisposition.
The Gout may be compared to a Monarch whose throne is unlimited, the whole of the body crouches before it. A trifling sprain of the limb will fix a Gout there for months, in those who are predisposed to it.

The unity of Rheumatism & Gout, appears in their affecting the limbs, & appearing at the same time of the year. It is said that Gout affects the ligaments, periosteum, & large toes more than the Rheumatism, this is obvious, it arises from the debility being more diffused over the body.
Children are not subject to the gout because they do not receive the three principal causes of it. viz. intemperance, idleness, & vexation. They receive Rheumatism like adults from the Atmosphere.

Gout has been called an incurable disease, it is not so, it has often been cured. It is no more necessary to bring the Gout to the foot, than it is to create an abscess to cure a pneumony. One fit of the gout impairs the system more than one hundred moderate bleedings.

The remedies are divided into 1. Such as are proper in its forming state. 2. Such as are proper in great morbid action of the blood vessels & other viscera

viscera. 3. Such as are proper in feeble morbid action.
4. Such as may be used locally. 5. Such as prevent
its returning.

The premonitory symptoms are languor,
great debility of mind, wakefulness, acidity, flat-
ulency, vivid dreams, occasional chills, defect of
appetite, absence of pimples &c. These symptoms
do not always attend, they sometimes vary.

1. The system during these symptoms is in a-
depressed. If the disease not formed, the remedies
for it are B. L. if it be objected to purges, wine whey,
wine, laudanum, & a few doses of bark may be
given.

2. In great morbid action. 1. B. L. This has been
objected to because it is said to be a disease of de-
bility; but this is no such thing, it arises from
predisposing debility. Bleeding is required in
its depressed state as much as in its full & tense state.
It is said that the inflammatory state of the
Gout generally attacks the limbs; this is not true;
it attacks the brain, lungs, stomach & bowels.
The state of the pulse should govern the lancet.
Some advantage may be derived from examin-
ing the blood. I have seen it dissolved, but it
most commonly has a buffy coat. The advanta-
ges arising from B. L. are that it prevents pain.
it also

it also prevents the system from being worn down, it shortens the duration of the paroxism. 2. Purges sulphure is generally used for this purpose, but castor oil & Potters may be given. 3 vomits may be given when V. S. is not used. 4. If the stomach is not affected, Nitre may be given. 5. Cool air by exposing the limb to the air. By putting the leg out of the bed, & letting it be uncovered. Cold water by wet cloths. 6 frictions two or three times a day, when there is no internal bilious disposition. 7. Diluting liquors should be given in order to promote gentle sweats. 8. Abstinence from ardent & vinous liquors, blisters are an invaluable remedy. 9. Opium has been used in various ways but not successfully. 10 Fear & terror have cured it.

Caustics have been applied to the limb effected with gout. with advantage, the burning of moxa, has been used. The use of molasses & cabbage leaves, as in Rheumatism, applied to the effected limb, is useful.

3. Infeeble morbid action, or what I call Asthenia, which is brought on by a neglected depletion of great morbid action. The remedies should be Opium, Madeira & Sherry Wines, Ardent spirits, Laudanum by glyster, volatile alkali, aromatic substances, allspice & ginger. It should be

treated

treated in the same manner, as a typhus or typhoid fever. These remedies are also useful in diseases of the stomach: Blisters, frictions with brandy to the lower extremities.

4. The local symptoms are headache which is often very distressing, dullness of the limbs, pains itching in the arms &c. The local remedies are flannel, salivation & oil of cloth; for the itching in the Arms which I call a symptom. Rubbing it with mercurical ointment cures. According to all the different forms in which it appears, it should be treated in the same manner as the state of fever it represents. By means of all the above remedies the Yaws has been eradicated from the System.

5. The means of preventing the Yaws are by abstinence, living on a vegetable diet, moderate labour & exercise, moderate venery, avoiding costiveness, for which purpose sulphure should be frequently taken, & those who reject sulphure, should take rhubarb either in powders or by chewing it. Abstinence should be most strict in the spring & fall; the loss of a few ounces of blood may perhaps be necessary at this time. Issues have been made use of, also ~~Bitters~~, but they are hurtful. To prevent the system returning to a feeble morbid action, the following remedies

remedies should be attended to. A gentle stimulating diet. The use of Chalybeate medicines, the habitual use of the Vol. Tin. Guai. the habitual use of Ginger. ardent spirits, salted meat, purges, warm clothing, exercise, avoiding costiveness, & a warm climate.

I shall now deliver a few opinions respecting the Gout.

1. I believe Gout does not depend upon a specific action, in the blood vessels, any more than it does upon a specific morbid action.
2. It is now not seated exclusively in the limbs or joints.
3. It is induced not only by Ardent Spirits, but by strong tea, &c. And every other cause which induces chronic debility.
4. It is more common in Women than in men in the ratio often to one.
5. It differs from rheumatism only in its seats & grades
6. There is no specific remedy for it.
7. It is a curable disease.
8. It is not necessary to translate it to the feet in order to cure it; it should be chased away.
9. It does not prevent other diseases from attacking the system. It suspends weak diseases, but increases violent diseases. It is not a friendly disease.

of the

Of the Cephalic States of Fever.

In which I include the phrenitis, nephritic, maniacal, lethargic, apoplectic, paralytic, & hydrocephalic.

Phrenitis. The remote causes of this disease are insolation, Vinitoxication; contusion of the head, concussion &c. The brain is a very important viscus. It is sometimes induced by the plague, pneumony & colic. The Yellow fever, typhus and typhoid. Angina &c. It is most dangerous when it arises from pneumony or cholic. Sometimes it is induced by great pain in a part which sympathizes with the head. Sometimes by a translation of disease to that part. An intolerance of light & sound, and an alienation of Mind are seldom absent in this disease.

For a history of this disease I refer you to Dr Cullen's first lines. It is attended commonly with a synocha pulse. sometimes typhus & typhoid & sometimes perfectly natural.

It usually terminates in three, five or seven days: If protracted beyond this, it terminates in Mania.

The delirium of Phrenitis is sometimes confounded with Mania. It may be distinguished from it by the following signs. 1. They have erroneous perceptions in delirium, this is not the

case in mania

case in mania. 2. Delirium is attended only with incoherent conversation, in mania it is incoherent both in action & conversation. 3. The delirium of a fever throws itself over the whole body, in mania generally in the head. 4. Maniacs have preternatural strength in their Muscles, it is not the case in delirium. 5. Delirious persons cannot recollect what they have done or what is passed. Maniacs recollect every thing that they have said or done. To the former remark there is now and then an exception. 6. In delirium there is frequently intermissions. this is seldom the case in Mania. 7. The subject of delirious persons are various, in Mania it is generally upon one subject. Mania is phrenitis in its prostrated or chronic state.

The premonitory symptoms of this disease are great ~~xxxxxxxx~~ wakefulness, watery eyes & redness of the eyes, absence of mind, restlessness. The same diet for it in its forming state, as rest, low diet, purges, & perhaps the lop of a few ounces of blood.

The remedies for phrenitis are copious bloodletting from the arm, & from the temporal artery if practicable. The patients head should be elevated as much as possible, the hair cut thin. cold ~~air~~ water & ice if it can be to the head, purges, low diet, light & sound should be abstracted; blisters to the ancles & wrists. Afterwards blisters to the head

to the head & neck, & small doses of laudanum to promote ~~prevent~~ wakefulness. After the reduction of the morbid action ~~blisters~~ may be applied to the head. When the disease assumes a chronic fever, a salivation generally cures it. All the remote & exciting causes should be removed. if from suppression of urine it should be drawn off by a catheter. if from eruptions they should be cured.

Maniacal State of Fever. By Mania I under-stand that disease of the mind, in which the percep-tion, or if not the perception, the judgment, or if not the judgment, the reasoning powers, or the whole of them, are perverted, & undue accompanied with corresponding actions. It is generally a chronic disease, but we now & then find it a simple fever. It frequently takes place in Epidemic fevers. The remedies should be the same as for the fever which it is a symptom of. A due regard should be had to the state of the mind.

Lethargic State of Fever. It occurs in all the dif-ferent forms of fever. The remedies for it should be ac-cording to the form of fever, in which it appears, and according to the state of the pulse; if from suffocated fever, copious Bloodletting.

In the Coma which occurs in typhus fever opi-um should be given & copious bloodletting should be used. Strong Coffee is said to be very useful.

Apoplectic State of Fever. It frequently appears in the Plague & Malignant fevers, and sometimes proves fatal immediately. The remedies should be suited according to the grade & symptom of the disease in which it

in which it appears. If it reacts, bloodletting, cupt, purges glysters, blisters, cold applications to the head, Vesicatoria to the feet. Where there is no reaction stimulants should be used, & when intermissions bark. When it assumes the typhus or typhoid form, the same remedies should be used, as for that fever.

Paralytic State of Fever. It is less common than the Apoplectic, it sometimes appears in the form of Hemiplegia and sometimes Paraplegia. These states are symptoms only of fever. The remedies are the same as for the grade or form of the disease of which it is a symptom. I have cured it when the bilious fever is Epidemic, by taking an hundred ounces of blood.

Phrenicula, or what is called the Hydrocephalic State of Fever. For a history of this disease I refer you to works of Dr Fothergill, & the second volume of my Inquiries. Its causes are secondary, primary & sympathetic. The primary, are contusion & concussion of the head. It is brought on by concussion & contusion of the Brain, insolation. The secondary causes are diseases translated to the Brain & diseases & fevers of all kinds. It sometimes arises from pulmonary consumption, dysentery, diarrhoea, chronic headach &c. It is induced sympathetically & that chiefly by worms. They act by an erroneous motion. It is sometimes cured by the expulsion of worms, but often the fever continues. The disease consists simply in morbid excitement of the Brain.

It is

When the disease is formed the symptoms are a
full & tense pulse, coma vomiting, great debility.

It is attended with pain, delirium, vertigo, a full & tense pulse. It occurs in Infants from the following causes, viz. retention of the meconium, coagulable lymph, lying too long, nurse's milk, dentition, eruptions, worms, opium, & great pain from any cause.

Sudden deaths in Children & Infants, arise from apoplexy.

Dissections shew the following marks, a sound brain, inflammation or marks of it, without any water in the ventricles; from a teaspoonful to ℥ss. in the ventricles; water between the dura & pia mater, or between the pia mater & substance of the brain. I have once seen hydatids in the brain. tumours in the cerebrum & cerebellum, & pus in the chronic state.

The premonitory symptoms are a sense of heaviness, crying out in sleep, costiveness, sickness at the stomach, languor, &c. in this case a purge very frequently cures it.

The remedies for it are B. L. In the year 1801 I drew an hundred ounces of blood from Miss Hunter of this City at ten bleedings & cured her. Cups & leeches may be used. I think I have cured this disease after effusion had taken place. I once cured a child of 2 month. old, by drawing 4 ℥ss. of blood with leeches, aided by blisters & purges. Scarifications on occiput, cold applications to the head, after shaving the hair, purges they should be active as calomel, rhubarb, and jalap. Pink root should be avoided it increases the

determination

determination to the brain. Blisters first to the legs and wrists, afterwards to the head & neck; the last should be large & kept open for some time; cold bath & exercise; a Salivation may be used in adults but not in Children. The cold bath should be advised to prevent a relapse.

Nephritic State of Fever. and Diabetes.

The Kidneys are sometimes affected directly, by contusion, riding a hard trotting Horse &c.† And by the Yellow Fever and Gout being translated to them.
†Indirectly by the Small pox.*

The remedies should be according to the grade and state of the disease. When engorged with blood, V. S. should be used, also blisters, purges, cool air & demulcent drinks; after V. S. & purges the warm bath may be used.

Diabetes. It is a preternatural discharge of pale or natural urine. Or urine of a limpid & sweetish taste. The former is called diabetes aqueosa. The latter diabetes malita. It generally affects adults but sometimes children. It is attended with a full tense pulse. pain in the back & loins, disturbed sleep, languor, emaciation, inordinate appetite, involuntary discharge of urine &c. Aphthia & convulsions and sometimes proceed & attend death.

Cure. The remedies are bloodletting if the pulse be full & tense, which is always the case in first stage. I have used this remedy with success in several cases. Gentle purges and vomits, they are rendered necessary from the inordinate appetite which attends it; a table spoonful of sweet oil given just before

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before a meal, will weaken the appetite. A reduced diet, & avoiding all its exciting causes. A Salivation. if the Liver be primarily affected, mercury is strongly indicated. After the pulse is reduced tonic remedies may be given; if attended with pains in the limbs, blisters should be applied to them. The thirst which attends this fever is often very distressing. It is rendered less by avoiding all its exciting causes. In the latter stage of this disease, a cure is seldom effected.

Hydropic State of Fever. It is attended with a full, tense, quick, & frequent pulse, thirst, a dry skin, effusions of water; it arises from a preternatural excitement of the bloodvessels. The arterial system is commonly the seat of this disease. Local injuries sometimes produce dropsy. There can be no dropsy without fever, after water is produced the fever abates. Very frequently the fever continues in some form.

In cases of great morbid excitement, & when the pulse is full & tense, V. S. should be used, also purges of senna, cream tartar, salts, jallap, or calomel. Crem. tartar & jalap combined together is a very good method. Low diet, fasting, cold has sometimes been useful; the sand bath after the reduction of the pulse; fear has sometimes cured it; certain diuretics, as parsley tea, water melon seed tea; nitre, squills, digitalis, a salivation, and travelling upon foot has also cured it.

Dropsies are primarily diseases in the bloodvessels, except when they come on suddenly, then they arise from a rupture of the Lymphatics.

In the In.

In the Inflammatory state, V.S. purges, low diet, cold fear, profuse sweats, diuretics, & travelling have cured it.

In dropsies of weak morbid action, the remedies should be, tonics & stimulants, as the cold- and warm bath, travelling by gestation &c Calomel just so as to effect the mouth, inn. bark &c.

Purges & low diet should be carefully avoided in this state of the disease.

I shall now make a few remarks upon the different seats of dropsy.

Hydrothorax. It is attended with difficulty of breathing, sudden starting in sleep, inability to lie on the side, palpitation of the heart, vertigo, pulse, tense, & intermitting & irregular pulse, swelled legs, and now & then spitting of blood: it often follows half cured pneumony & neglected catarrh.

The remedies for it are, V.S. where there is danger of suffocation, where blood letting is forbidden cups should be used & applied to the back, diuretics, squills have been found very useful for this purpose. I discharged the water from the late Dr. Smith several times, by giving him calomel, gr. 1. and squills gr. II. three times a day; next digitalis; if these fail all the other diuretics should be used. a salivation: purges are hurtful. Spitting of blood, & an unnatural discharge of urine are unfavourable signs.

In dropsies of the Lungs & pericardium the same remedies

remedies are to be used.

Ascites. It is of two kinds exstic & diffused. The exstic may be known by one side of the body being more swelled than the other; the limbs do not swell; the fluctuation is less perceptible; it takes place in young women more than others.

The diffused is known by its imparting an uniform swelling throughout the body. It often follows an autumnal fever when B. L. was not used. It sometimes arises from a rupture of the Lymphatics. It prevails more in moist than in dry weather.

The remedies are bloodletting if the pulse be full or tense; purges are very effectual in diffused dropsies. Jalap, calomel & gamboge, are of too drastic a nature, the lenitent should be used as cremor tartar, salts; if there fail the drastic may be used if there is no danger of rupture. Vomits, diuretics, nitre ʒi. dissolved in a qt. of water, an ounce taken three times a day has cured it. Digitalis, parsley tea, water mellon seed tea, blisters to the, there is no danger of gangrene from them if the system is in a proper state to receive them. If there is danger of gangrene, the blisters should be applied to the inside of the Thighs. If the above remedies fail a salivation should be resorted too. If the Liver be affected apply a caustic to the side, juncture of the legs, viz. at the ancle & calf of the leg.

Purges

Purges, vomits, & diuretics should never be given by themselves. In dropsies of feeble morbid action cordials & tonics should be given. If all of the above remedies fail the operation of tapping must be performed. In tapping, the fluid which is discharged, is sometimes serum, or matter of a pale, yellow, or green colour. Sometimes of a chocholate colour, & a fluid resembling milk in it, sometimes milky fluid only, gelatinous, a jelly like matter & will not run out when tapped, and sometimes blood: when yellow matter is discharged, it shews that the Liver is affected.

Dropsy of the Ovaria. It sometimes occurs only on one side, and sometimes continues a long while, and finally terminates in death. Salivation promises most towards curing it.

Dropsy of the Uterus. It has been cured by purges.

Anasarca. It is the most common form of dropsy, & it is more easily cured than any of the other forms. It is the effect of certain fevers, intemperance, rheumatism & gout. Some other diseases sometimes produce it.

Recumbent posture, frictions of the legs upwards and in the morning only, blisters, punctures, salivation, digitalis, & bloodletting if the pulse be full & active, are the remedies which are to be used for this purpose.

Hemorrhagic

Hemorrhagic States of Fever. All hemorrhages when they occur spontaneously arise from a debility of the arterial system. Chill, heat, thirst, and a frequent pulse always precede hemorrhage.

Plethora occurs more generally in early life. This plethora before the 30th. year is seated first in the arteries, afterwards in the veins: but when it takes place after the 30th year, it is first seated in the veins, afterwards in the arteries

Hemorrhages of strong & weak morbid action may be known by the different states of the pulse.

The remote & exciting causes are either general or partial; they are. 1. Great heat & cold. 2. The vicissitudes from heat to cold & vice versa. Hence they so often occur in the Spring and Fall. 3. The great & sudden change in the weight of the atmosphere. 4. Violent exercise, lifting weights &c.

Hemorrhages are sometimes said to be Epidemic. In persons predisposed to Apoplexy, Mania, Epilepsy &c. vicarious discharges should not be suppressed. Bleeding at the nose should not be stopped, if it is not to great. if there is cephalic congestion in a fever.

The remedies should be in great morbid action, V. S. according to the state of the pulse, cold air, water or ice applied to the head, immersing the part in cold water, rest, sometimes syncope, checks it, lenitent purges, nitre & common salt, if from the lungs, alum, oak galls &c. blisters and low diet.

low diet. In weak morbid action, opium, bark, steel, copper, nitric acid, cordial diet & gentle exercise. In obstructions to the Spleen, mercury, and cautics to the side, promise most success.

Hemorrhages from the Nose. It is sometimes attended with fever, it most commonly arises from fully. Also from bruises, from a certain disposition of the vessels at the age of Puberty. The remedies for it are B.S. if the pulse be full, rest, recumbent posture, cold to the neck & sternum, plugs, blisters to the neck, low diet & cathartic purges.

Hemoptysis. It is preceded by a redness in the face, a tightness of the breast, pain and a hawking. It sometimes arises from the trachea only. It most frequently occurs in the night, owing to the circulation of the blood, becoming languid; & causes the blood vessels of the lungs become turgid with blood. A rupture of the blood vessels in the lungs is sometimes so great as to cause suffocation, — sometimes diffuses itself thro' the Lungs, and causes what I call an Apoplexy of the Lungs.

E. Sutton Esq.